

lation of the city. It was the last so-called off year election to be held, under the biennial election plan adopted late last spring, the entire city government will be elected at one time, every two years.

Victories for Republicans

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4 (P)—Municipal election results in two cities of Connecticut yesterday were regarded as notable victories by the Republicans. Issues involved in each instance were local. In New Haven John B. Tower, in his second term as Mayor, was elected for the first time in eight years. Edward C. McDonald, re-elected, also saw a Republican administration chosen to support him. His own plurality was 1,546.

Manchester Republican Wins

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 4 (P)—Complete returns in the mayoralty election, here yesterday, give Arthur E. Moreau, Republican, 9861 votes; Timothy F. O'Connor, Democrat, 6611; Alderman Adolph Wagner, independent, 5334. The Republicans elected eight aldermen and the Democrats five.

Fred N. Marden, former policeman, was elected Mayor of Concord in yesterday's nonpartisan election, with a margin of 324 over his opponent, Mayor Willis H. Flint. Both men are Democrats. The vote was: Marden 3,857, Flint 3,533.

R. S. Bauer to Be Lynn Mayor LYNN, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special) Ralph S. Bauer, former president of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected Mayor yesterday over John V. Phelan, lawyer and former service man, by vote of 15,174 to 12,122. Councilors-at-large elected were Dr. George W. Haywood, George W. Howe, John J. Joyce, and Lynn M. Ranger.

Ward councilmen elected were L. L. Farnsworth, J. A. McAuliffe, F. A. Beach, J. W. Morgan, W. A. Baldwin, F. J. Hamelin, F. E. Comer and J. M. Duggan. The successful candidates for the school committee were Ernest W. Allen, Mrs. Carolyn M. Engler, Albert J. Healey, the Rev. William A. Lawrence, and Leon M. Thompson.

CAMBRIDGE MAYOR WINS FIFTH TERM

Edward W. Quinn Re-elected —Council Head Also Victor

Although winning by a narrower margin than two years ago, Edward W. Quinn was elected Mayor of Cambridge for the fifth time in the municipal elections yesterday. The latest count of the votes gave him a majority of 3,046 votes over Ralph W. Robert, his only opponent, the total ballot being Mr. Quinn 14,855, Mr. Robert 11,809.

Opposition to the re-election of Mr. McCarthy, President of the City Council, to office failed to materialize. Mr. McCarthy, willing not only the largest councilman-at-large but passing Mayor Quinn's total approximately 500.

With four out of eight candidates to be elected, Mr. McCarthy led with 5,233; Edward J. Sennott, 12,932; second; Councilman Charles H. Shea, 12,243; third; and Mrs. Whitman, 1,447, fourth. Councilman Daniel J. Leahy, present member from Ward 11, seeking election-at-large was fifth, with 10,561. The others received: Ruel W. Beach, 7,957; Hugh G. Anderson, 8,016; and Councilman Daniel P. Collins, 7845.

The councilmen elected, by wards, were: F. D. Coady, 1; J. E. Mahan, 2; J. E. Curry, 3; D. T. Gallup, 4; R. N. Hamilton, 5; T. F. Murphy, 6; R. M. Ryan, 7; H. A. Skilton, 10; and J. J. O'Conor, 11.

The three successful candidates for the school committee were John F. Hayes, Mrs. Jessie F. Brooks and Raymond A. Fitzgerald.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert of Old English Madrigals and Folk Songs, Samuels Theatre, 8:15. Address: "History in the Making" by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. 8. Motion picture, "The Code of the 'You,'" auditorium, Alden Park Manor, Brookline, 8.

At Rockwell Haven, Schaeffer at open meeting of the Handicapped Music Club of Boston, Public Library, 8.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15. Copley—"The Creaking Cahier," 8:15. Majestic—"The Daughter of Rosie," 8:15. Academy—"The Story of the World," 8:15. Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2, 8.

New Park—"The Show-off," 8:15. Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Photoplays

Tremont Temple—"The Iron Horse," 2:15. 8:15. Fenway—Douglas MacLean in "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

Melrose—Norma Talmadge, in "Graustark."

Music

Jordan Hall—Richard Crooks, tenor, 8:15. Sanders Theater—The English Singers, 8:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1905 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Subscriptions \$1.00. Postage paid to all countries. One copy, 10 cents; one month, 30 cents; three months, \$1.25; six months, .75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.) Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 110 Act Oct. 1, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Fairmont's Better Eggs are always good—Fairmont's Better Poultry is always well-fed—Fairmont's Better Cheese is always taste—Fairmont's Better Milk is always wholesome.

No meal is better than its butter

FAIRMONT'S
Better Butter

A part of every good meal

CITY GETS TRAINED EXECUTIVE IN ELECTION OF MR. NICHOLS

His Entry Upon Four-Year Term as Boston's Mayor in January Will Follow Career of Public Service in Municipal, State and Government Posts

Equipped with the experience of long public service during which he has won elective offices to the Boston City Council, the former Board of Aldermen, and the State Legislature, and held for the last several years the responsible office of Collector of Internal Revenue, Malcolm E. Nichols will enter upon his four-year administration at the City Hall, Jan. 1, broadly trained for his task.

Mr. Nichols is a native of Portland, Me. He has lived in Massachusetts for the last 30 years, and now resides at 796 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain. He has three children, two sons, Clark Salisbury and Dexter Pinney Nichols, and one daughter, Marjorie Edith Nichols.

Starting his education in the Portland public and high schools, and later graduating from Harvard, Mr. Nichols entered the political field by writing on political topics at various times for Boston newspapers.

Elected to Legislature

Mr. Nichols was elected to the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1906. There he was made a member of the legislative Committee on Metropolitan affairs where he gave active and constructive service. His was the much-discussed smoke controlling bill. He was also the author of an employers' liability bill and a workingmen's compensation measure. The bill which became law providing for the construction of the Andrew Square subway and terminal was his for he took keen interest in all legislation which had to do with Boston in any way.

He studied law nights and was admitted to practice in Massachusetts while a Representative in the Legislature from old Ward 10, for this is the district in which he earned his first political honors. Charles H. Innes, a Republican leader, at first opposed Mr. Nichols' entry into politics but as the young man proved a worthy contender he was admitted to the leading Republican circles where he always "showed his independence" as a friend put it today.

Service in the Common Council, of which he was president, then in the Board of Aldermen and then three years in the House of Representatives followed by four years in the State Senate constitute the new Mayor's preliminary political career.

On Taxation Committee

When the Legislature passed the Soldiers' Bonus Law, it was the committee on taxation of which Mr. Nichols was chairman, that framed the financial measure whereby the burden was distributed by taxing each voter \$3 extra per annum for five years. This produced the necessary \$20,000,000 for Massachusetts World War veterans.

Then followed Mr. Nichols' important service to the State in the field of public finances. He was chairman of the special commission on taxation in 1917 in all the recommendations of which were followed by the Legislature. Among these was a measure for a more equitable distribution of the proceeds of the individual income tax law; and a measure imposing a new franchise tax upon corporations. At the request of Mayor Peters he handled at the legislative session of 1919 the tax adjustment which provided a great pay increase for city employees.

His appointment on the special legislative committee on the budget in 1917 was in recognition of the practical experience he had gained in the study of state and city tax laws, begun during his early days of service in the common council. The state budget law recommended by this committee has prevented extravagance and waste and has proved invaluable.

In his last year in the Legislature Mr. Nichols was selected by Mayor Peters as the Senator to be a member of the schoolhouse commission and from this post was promoted by the Mayor to the chairmanship of the Boston Transit Commission.

Favored Subway Extensions

While in the Transit Commission Mr. Nichols helped to put into shape the Andrew Square extension, the Melnea C. Cope subway construction, the plans for the utilization by the Boston Elevated Railway Company of the old Shawmut branch of the New Haven and the development

of Official Temperatures (8 a. m. Standard time, 7 a. m. Mountain) 74,947 Albany, 26 Los Angeles, 52 Atlantic City, 48 Memphis, 56 Boston, 27 Naples, 42 New Orleans, 40 Newark, 28 New York, 40 Philadelphia, 52 Pittsburgh, 44 Portland, Me., 25 Des Moines, 50 Portland, Ore., 25 Eastport, 32 San Francisco, 40 Galveston, 72 St. Louis, 45 Hartford, 38 Helena, 25 Jacksonville, 34 Tampa, 64 Kansas City, 58 Washington, 42

High Tides at Boston Wednesday, 1:42 p. m. Thursday, 2:14 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

SPARKS MULE and HORSE COMPANY

Established 1869
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF HORSES AND MULES.

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Semi-Formal

Dresses
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CREPE ROMA (the queen of the sheer weaves) is combined with chiffon-velvet in a most attractive manner. Georgette, chiffons and other ethereal fabrics are in the assortment, each having an individual treatment that is new and altogether charming. For example, many new sleeve treatments, including the long close-fitting style, the long loose full peasant style and some of the new flaring open motifs. Scarfs and flares are present. Plenty of flowered trimmings, some hand-made and exquisite. Ribbons are frivoled in many fashions. In short, gay, jolly frocks for having a good time in.

The Colors Include Wine, Orchid, Green, Tan, Cuckoo, Pencil Blue, Black, Gray, and Exquisite Combinations of Color.

Loeser's Fifth Floor.

James W. Hayes.....1245
Julian D. Rainey.....1230
James A. Watson.....1261

(Roxbury West)

Stephen R. O'Donnell.....1215
Roger E. Deveny.....1270
Walter J. Freely.....3657

WARD ELEVEN
(Roxbury South and Forest Hills)

Michael F. McDermott.....475
John J. Brady.....2025
Edward E. Donahue.....1200
Walter P. Crowley.....283
Frank J. McCarthy.....126
William A. Motley.....2154
George M. Reynolds.....588

WARD TWELVE
(Dorchester East)

Norman L. Bush.....2873
Henry N. Guterman.....1200
Herbert A. Kenny.....507
John S. Richardson.....1887
James T. Burke.....1227
Samuel Aronson.....126

WARD THIRTEEN
(Dorchester North and East)

Daniel C. Murphy.....1135
Thomas J. Murphy.....706
Ignatius J. O'Connor.....1103
Joseph J. Clark.....990
John A. O'Halloran.....281
William M. Silverman.....2318
William J. Silcock.....1200
John T. Blong.....1148

WARD FOURTEEN
(Dorchester West)

Israel Ruby.....2975
Arthur J. Reinhart.....1163
William M. Silverman.....2318
William J. Silcock.....1200
John T. Blong.....1148

WARD FIFTEEN
(South Boston Central)

Michael Lynch.....1240
Thomas W. McMahon.....3665
John J. Carey.....585
William C. Creed.....956
John J. Kelly.....1210
Coleman E. Kelly.....27

WARD SIXTEEN
(Dorchester South)

George F. Gilbory.....4812
Frank J. Thomas.....2635

WARD SEVENTEEN
(Dorchester Center)

Francis G. McDonough.....1312
Archibald F. Hall.....758
George M. Lynch.....1200
Patrick J. Walsh.....1583
John F. Hurley.....624
James D. O'Brien.....1324
Albert W. Walsh.....1224
Edwin L. Marshall.....758
John T. Connolly.....820
John H. Dooley.....386

WARD EIGHTEEN
(Hyde Park and Mattapan)

Patrick J. Walsh.....1583
John F. Hurley.....624
James D. O'Brien.....1324
Albert W. Walsh.....1224
Edwin L. Marshall.....758
John T. Connolly.....820
John H. Dooley.....386

WARD NINETEEN
(Jamaica Plain)

James E. Caulfield.....751
Horace Guillard.....1236
Christopher C. Michael J. Thompson.....872
Bernard C. Dwyer.....1342
Peter A. Murray.....2088

WARD TWENTY
(West Roxbury)

Arthur F. Wood.....547
Arthur J. Coughlin.....1404
George F. Cronin.....322
Charles T. Foley.....2396
Charles G. Keene.....3981

WARD TWENTY-ONE
(Brighton South)

James J. McDevitt.....1941
Matthew Lipman.....1208
Frederick E. Dowling.....2185

WARD TWENTY-TWO
(Brighton North)

Francis A. McLaughlin.....1939
Thomas H. O'Neil.....1111
John F. Dowd.....2706
James E. Flanagan.....1181
Michael J. Ward.....2483

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
(U. S. Weather Bureau Report)

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday, moderate east winds.

New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; moderate west winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: moderate northeast and east winds.

Official Temperatures

(First Five Elected)

Sullivan, James H. (P. S. A.)

Bogart, Frederick L. (P. S. A.)

Irby, Francis C. (P. S. A.)

O'Farrell, William G. (P. S. A.)

DeMolay, George H. (P. S. A.)

Hurley, Joseph J. (P. S. A.)

Maguire, William C. (P. S. A.)

McLaughlin, Edward M. (P. S. A.)

Meehan, Mary E. (P. S. A.)

Casey, James D. (P. S. A.)

Connelly, Walter V. (P. S. A.)

Charlton, Joseph (P. S. A.)

Wise, Henry (P. S. A.)

Montague, Frank G. (P. S. A.)

Diggin, Arthur E. (P. S. A.)

B. & M. ASKS FOR PLAN APPROVAL

Reorganization Program to Be Argued Before Utilities Commission

In a petition, Homer Loring, chairman of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company's executive committee, asked of the Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities, approval of the details of the Boston & Maine reorganization plan. The commission set as a date for formal hearing of the petition, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

In seeking formal approval of the plan for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine, Mr. Loring, for the executive committee of the road, was acting under authority so to do granted by special act of the Legislature this year.

The petition is four-fold. It asks, first of all, that the Public Utilities Commission approve the making, or issue of a new class of prior preference stock at 7 per cent, and second, that the commission assent to the issue of \$13,000,000 of this stock. The road, in its third request, asks that the Public Utilities Commission approve the issue of \$43,522,000 in refunding bonds. The fourth request is for approval by the commission of the terms and the conditions upon which the refunding bonds are to be made convertible into shares of prior preferred stock.

In its petition, the Boston & Maine, in explanation of its reorganization plan, says that the \$13,000,000 to be paid for priority improvements is to pay for necessary improvements and, in addition, there is to be issued to the extent of \$43,522,000 are secured by mortgage, dated Dec. 1, 1919. They are to be issued for the purpose of refunding and retiring an equal amount of bonds now outstanding. These new bonds are to be convertible at par into share of prior preference stock.

These refunding bonds are payable in full 15 years from date of issue, and will bear a 5 per cent rate of interest, and are to be made redeemable in part or in whole after 1930, but not before the date of their present maturities. According to the petition, all these proposals have been accepted by vote of the stockholders and board of directors.

COTTAGE FARM BRIDGE DISCUSSION RENEWED

After a public hearing in the State House yesterday, Jay R. Benton, attorney general of Massachusetts, took under advisement a petition asking his assistance in a suit to test the

validity of the proposal of the Metropolitan District Commission to cut the width of the Charles River from 650 feet to 160 feet in rebuilding the Cottage Farm Bridge.

The petitioners, who desire to use the attorney general's name in bringing suit, include James J. Storrow, Francis Peabody, Charles F. Adams, L. W. Saltonstall, Weston Whidden, Gaspar Bacon, William S. Youngman, Bernard J. Rothwell, Joseph A. Bourke, Frederick H. Fay, and others. Evidence against erection of the proposed "fill-in" and bridge was presented by William D. Turner, counsel for many of the petitioners.

THOMAS M. OSBORNE HEARD IN PRISON CASE

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 4 (AP)—The honor system as practised in the Maine state prison is lacking in some of the best features of the system as worked out by Thomas Mott Osborne at Sing Sing and at the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Osborne told the Governor and legislature today at an investigation into charges of lawlessness in the Maine prison.

Mr. Osborne said the self-governing system was given to the convicts ready made, instead of being worked out by themselves. It was his opinion that it is not for the best to have the board of convicts govern or act in a double capacity as guardians of the prison and as judges.

He added that there was no prison commission in the two places where he had served, as there is in Maine, but that the power was all invested in the warden himself.

Previous to calling Mr. Osborne, three affidavits from convicts, generally denying charges originally made in affidavits signed by 16 prisoners, were accepted as aids in reaching a finding on conditions at the prison.

WOMEN VOTERS OPEN CONVENTION

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4 (Special)—Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, president of the Connecticut League of Women Voters, in making her annual address at the opening of the fifth convention of the league here today, declared that "getting the indifferent to vote is the hard nut to crack."

"Until at least 75 per cent of women voters able to vote do vote, until public opinion is educated to consider home interests of as much importance as business interests in government, until party is considered a means to the end of good government and not an end in itself, the work of the league must go on," said Mrs. Smith.

Mayor Norman C. Stevens welcomed the delegates to Hartford and exhorted the work the league is doing in the interest of better government.

ASKS DISMISSAL IN TAX CASES

Corporation Commissioner Says Petitions for Recovery Are Useless

Stating that he intends to make no new assessment for corporation taxes under laws existing before 1920, and that the 200 or more corporations which are petitioning for recovery of taxes from 1920 to 1925 are doing so uselessly, Henry P. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, issued a statement today on the situation.

"It is the intention of the Commonwealth to press for the early dismissal of all the petitions filed," Mr. Long said. After briefly reviewing the Sloane case, decided last week, in which those parts of the present excise tax law which refer to corporations doing an intrastate or only partially interstate business were held constitutional, he expressed it as his belief that there is no federal question raised in the Sloane decision, and that no appeal in that it is not for the best to have the board of convicts govern or act in a double capacity as guardians of the prison and as judges.

He added that there was no prison commission in the two places where he had served, as there is in Maine, but that the power was all invested in the warden himself.

Previous to calling Mr. Osborne, three affidavits from convicts, generally denying charges originally made in affidavits signed by 16 prisoners, were accepted as aids in reaching a finding on conditions at the prison.

College Renames Its Harold Cohens

New Middle Names, "Chelsea" and "Lowell," Given Two B. U. Freshmen

Two members of the freshman class at the Boston University College of Business Administration whose identical names caused confusion for them and for college officials trying to keep their scholastic grades properly recorded, now have new middle names.

So far as their college careers go, these two will be known as Harold Lowell Cohen and Harold Chelsea Cohen. The newly-acquired names represent the home towns from which the pair come.

When developments proved that there were two Harold Cohens in the freshman class, registration officials at the college were hard put to keep the records straight. The freshman class lists 500. So John Waters, registrar, called the two to conference.

MT. HOLYOKE AWARDS HONORARY DEGREES

Founder's Day Exercises Are Held at the College

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 4 (AP)—Four honorary degrees were conferred at Founder's Day at Mt. Holyoke College today as follows:

Doctor of Humane Letters to Joseph A. Skinner of South Hadley, Doctor of Letters to Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Doctor of Laws to President Marion Edwards Park of Bryn Mawr College and Doctor of Letters to Miss Emily R. Bissell, non-graduate member of the class of 1883 and for 15 years principal of the girls' school at Ahmednagar, India. This last was conferred in absentia.

The Founder's Day address which

is usually the discussion of some educational problem by some notable college executive was varied to emphasize the interest of the colleges in China, when Bishop Logan Roots of Hankow, China, chose for the subject of his address "The Present Situation in China."

This choice of subject for the Mount Holyoke address was in line with the address which President Mary E. Woolley of that institution delivered "the Simmons College Founders' Day—on the Student Movement in China." The Founder's Day prayer was delivered by Allen C. Blasdel, grandson of one of the original pupils of Mary Lyon, the founder of Mt. of Holm.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION COUNCIL HAS ELECTION

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Nov. 4 (Special)—With more than 300 delegates present from all sections of Vermont, in addition to a large number of visitors from this part of the State, the fifty-seventh annual convention of the Vermont Council of Religious Education, formerly the Vermont Sunday School Association, opened its first general session here yesterday in the Center Congregational Church. The presiding officer was Dr. E. W. Gould, president of Middlebury.

The following officers were elected: President, Mason S. Stone of Middlebury; vice-president, A. M. Aseltine of Burlington; treasurer, Dr. O. G. Stickney of Barre; auditor, the Rev. Dr. A. W. Hewitt of Plainfield; recording secretary, W. H. Wood of Burlington; corresponding secretary, the Rev. Dr. George H. Spencer of Boston, Mass.; finance committee, Dr. Stickney, Dr. W. A. Davison of Burlington, and Walter B. Glynn of Saxtons River.

WHEELER WARNS DRIES OF NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

retary Andrews of the Treasury—a plan which should furnish the closest co-operation between the forces operating on land and on the sea.

CITES ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As to the decentralization plan for the enforcement unit itself with 24 administrators scattered over the country and in the insular possessions, Mr. Wheeler says, "Experience will reveal the strength or weakness of this plan."

At another point in the report Mr. Wheeler takes to task those who approve plans that divide responsibility or appraise a change simply because it is a change.

"We get about what we deserve in law enforcement," he adds. "When good citizens really trust themselves to the extent of taking an active part in politics, in primaries and elections, securing the nomination and election of men who are themselves in favor of the law, in the discharge of their duties, the day of effective enforcement will dawn and go on to the perfect day of universal observance."

Recounting accomplishments to the end of prohibition enforcement, Mr. Wheeler refers to increased appropriations for that work; the placing of the coast guard into active service against rum smugglers; negotiation of the rum treaties with Great Britain, Canada and many other countries and many other steps taken to control the

supply and to keep liquors out of the illicit channels.

Calling attention that none of the main bills proposed for light beer and wines ever got out of committee, the Anti-Saloon League's chief counsel points with gratification to the results of the elections last November, in which was selected the Congress that is to meet in Washington next month.

"The drys made 432 endorsements, of which 320 were elected to the House," the report says. The association against the prohibition amendment made 174 endorsements of candidates for Congress, of whom 82 were elected. They openly opposed 262 candidates, of which 219 were elected. Eight of the candidates endorsed by the wet, either repudiated the endorsement or had dry voting records.

"Of the 33 Senators elected 17 who were re-elected were listed as dry, one was outspokenly wet, and two voted for most enforcement legislation; all but two of the 13 newly-elected Senators were favorable to prohibition enforcement. He advocates enactment in Chicago of an ordinance, similar to New York's law, limiting the ticket brokers' fee to 50 cents."

"First we would start an agency in the down-town district where all theaters in the association would have box office representatives," explained Mr. Ridings. "Later such co-operative offices would be opened in community centers, hotels, clubs and other congregating places. The first and most important step, though, is to obtain a pledge from every manager that when this plan is put into operation, they will not sell to 'scalpers.' Instead of being obliged to go from one theater to another in search for choice seats, the prospective buyer will be given the opportunity of purchasing at a

CHICAGO THEATER MANAGERS MOVE TO THWART "SCALPERS"

Association Plans Centralized Offices for All Theaters, With Each Directly Represented

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—To eliminate "scalping," members of the Chicago Theater Managers' Association are developing a plan to establish a down-town central ticket office, where each theater is to have a box office representative. It is revealed in an interview with Harry J. Ridings, president. One of the first pledges that the members would make would be to refuse to sell to "scalpers." Mr. Ridings stated in discussing the movement, which he said now is progressing favorably. He advocates enactment in Chicago of an ordinance, similar to New York's law, limiting the ticket brokers' fee to 50 cents.

"The association has no ill-feeling

against ordinary brokers who operate in a legal way in hotels and clubs," Mr. Ridings stated. He said he feels that such agencies are rendering a valuable service but that the theater managers are determined almost unanimously to stamp out the extorting scalper.

The idea is said to be a radical de-

parture from any plan previously attempted by theater managers to solve the "scalper" problem and re-

sulted after numerous protests had

been made recently concerning over-

charges by "scalpers." At a meeting of the association next week, Mr. Ridings anticipates definite action re-

garding establishment of the first

central office. A delivery system to forward tickets to patrons is con-

templated.

Plain Tales of the North

by CAPTAIN THIERRY MALLET

True stories of the North gathered and written by the President of Revillon Frères during his annual inspection of the trading posts.

The Little Blue Lake

IN the Northwest Territories over the divide, where all vegetation dwindles down to nothing as one approaches the barren lands, I know a small lake nestled in the hollow of three hills.

The traveller reaches it on one side by a trail. On the other, a swift creek is the only outlet. Protected from the wind, the trees which surround it have grown to giant size. They stand closely packed right to the edge of the water.

The little lake with its circle of vegetation does not cover more than an acre. From the top of the hills, one peers down on it as on a small oasis lost in the desert.

Amidst the savage, gray boulders of the surrounding country, one looks lovingly on the splash of color which strikes the eye. The dark green of the murmuring jack-pines; the sapphire blue of the still, icy waters.

A little later, when the canoe has been launched on the lake and has drifted towards the center, the traveller gazes over the side in amaze-

ment. The water is as pure as crystal and deep as a well. Far down

at the bottom of the lake, countless springs are scattered everywhere among the rocks. Each spring sends a column of white, foaming water up towards the surface and each column of white foam spreads and dissolves itself into millions of bubbles which dance about—mounting, ever mounting—until they burst and become part of the sapphire blue of the lake itself.

Few white men have been there; but those few cannot forget the beauty of the lonely spot. The Indians call it "The Well With the White Smoke." In the company, we call it simply "The little blue lake."

Copyright, 1925
Another tale next Thursday

REVLILLON FRÈRES, CREATORS OF FUR FASHIONS TO THE WORLD



DO YOU RECOGNIZE QUALITY

Lustrous, durable pelts and excellent craftsmanship assure quality in Revillon Frères garments.

To buy quality is to be economical. The long life of fine fur correctly treated has been proved. It can be remade when fashions change. It will never acquire that cheap shoddiness so objectionable in fur.

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For Revillon Frères handle nothing but the best pelts . . . brought direct from their own world-wide trading posts. And fashions in furs are created by Revillon Frères. The latest modes are designed by fashion experts. A daily



Established 1723

cable brings Parisian smartness to New York. Revillon Frères offer a wide range in price. Less expensive furs are obtained from fur bearing animals that are plentiful. The treatment of the pelts, the workmanship, the excellence of line are the same as that accorded the most expensive furs.

More than two hundred years of accumulated knowledge has made Revillon Frères an authority on furs. They guarantee that, whether a fur piece costs \$50 or \$50,000, it will compare more than favorably with the same priced fur sold elsewhere.

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FIFTH AVENUE at 53rd Street NEW YORK



Choice, No-two-like
ORIGINAL MODELS
HALF-PRICED!

MAXON'S is a Clever's House
for the Original-Model
Brooch, Gloves, Suits, Coats
and Costumes of the foremost
modistes. Because they are
samples, we get them for
much less, and sell them
in the same way of about
half the usual cost.

THE FROCKS:
HALF-PRICED \$24 to \$189
THE COATS:
HALF-PRICED \$159 to \$249

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PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA



A Winter Home in Pinehurst
means an outdoor winter, which is no winter at all in the mild, yet exhilarating southland of

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A few completely furnished homes may be rented for the season, all readily accessible to the Pinehurst Country Club, with its four famous 18-hole golf courses, race tracks, tennis, gun club, etc., etc.

Pinehurst is an outdoor centre, removed from the restrictions of the city, but its residents enjoy all the safeguards and comforts which mean so much to home life—electric lights, modern water and sewerage equipment, certified milk, fire and police protection, etc., etc.

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Write for rental and sale list.

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AMERICA SEEKS ABOLITION OF FOREIGN COURTS IN CHINA

Great Britain and France Criticize Severely the United States' Attitude, and Assert Foreigner Would Be Endangered

By a Correspondent Recently in China

The United States Government is leading the movement for the abolition of extraterritoriality in China. Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, former United States Minister, enunciated this policy in many speeches before public bodies in Shanghai and Peking, and in promises made to the Chinese Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. John MacMurphy, who recently succeeded Dr. Schurman, has renewed these promises. Both diplomats, however, made the same proviso that "extraterritoriality will be abolished when in the opinion of foreign nations China is ready for it."

Great Britain and France, without taking into consideration the significance of the proviso, have criticized severely the attitude of the United States, who, they claim, has no right to sacrifice the work accomplished by foreign pioneers during the last 75 years. Their position is that without extraterritoriality a foreigner's life would not be worth anything, and the large investments made by foreign companies operating in China would be invalidated.

Privileges Wrong From China

Extraterritoriality means the extension of territorial rights over the lives and property of foreign residents in China by their respective governments. These privileges were won from China by various uprisings against foreigners and incorporated in the subsequent treaties. In addition to the right of foreigners living in China to be subject to the laws of their own country, various concessions of land in the most important port cities were set aside for the use of foreigners. Foreigners could own land outright in these concessions and the title deeds could be registered at their own consulates. With the exception of missionaries, who are guaranteed especial privileges under the treaties, no foreigner can own land in China or has a right to live in China except in the foreign concessions.

The letter and spirit of these treaties was scrupulously respected for many years by those who had been enabled foreign trade with China to prosper. The Boxer uprising in 1900 created a severe rift in these amicable relations and as a penalty, in addition to large indemnities, the foreigners demanded further land concessions which were granted after great military and diplomatic pressure had been applied.

Following the Revolution, the foreign concessions have been greatly abused by the Chinese themselves. As they are governed exclusively by foreign law, they are to all intents and purposes foreign countries. One peculiar result of republicanism in China is that the leaders of the party out of power are considered criminals, so, in order to escape with their lives, these men have used the foreign concessions as harbors of safety.

Two Examples

Two outstanding examples are: The home of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the French concession at Shanghai, to which he fled two or three times yearly whenever the flames of civil war became too hot for him at Canton, and the palatial residence of Tuan Chi-jui in the Japanese concession in Tientsin, to which the present Chief Executive of China has rushed in precipitate flight on more than one occasion. When extraterritoriality is abolished, the defeated militarist and politician will be the first to suffer, because, denied sanctuary and protection under a foreign flag, they will be at the mercy of their opponents, and Chinese criminal law considers a man guilty until he has been proved innocent.

There is practically no civil law in China. If a man cannot pay his debts he has two alternatives, either to sell himself and family into slavery to his creditor or else to borrow sufficient money from his relatives or his guild to meet his indebtedness. Cases involving broken contracts never arise, for the reason that there are no written contracts. If through some unforeseen difficulty, such as flood or famine, a man is prevented from meeting his commitments three arbitrators are appointed, one by the debtor, one by the creditor and a third chosen by

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Will save coal, labor and less ashes. Is easily attached to any steam, water or oil burner. Average cost per month \$4. Will save from 10 to 20% this winter. Consult us without obligation. 10,000 users in New England. Farm Loans to individual investors. Inquiries Invited.

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Very Unusual Winter Overcoats at \$75

possible—unofficially—to exert pressure on the Chinese Government to bring his case to trial. This the Chinese refused to do. Public opinion among foreigners finally reached such a heated point that the Chinese, knowing any trial would only be a farce, quietly opened the prison doors, and Mr. Ostrumoff walked out a free man.

A Similar Case

A similar case took place in Shanghai in 1923, when an Italian nobleman who did not support the doctrines of Mussolini had his citizenship taken away. Although he was a powerful director in several large financial institutions, he was arrested on charges in connection with the failure of one of the banks in which he had been interested. Despite the fact that he had resigned from the bank several months previously and had received papers from the board of directors absolving him from any further responsibility, he was placed in a Chinese jail and no amount of pressure could bring his case to trial. His wife was a Canadian, which caused the British Consul to become interested in the case. Representations were made for eight months before his release was secured.

Such examples could be multiplied, and constitute the basis for the objections of the foreign residents in China against immediate abolition of extraterritoriality before China's laws are reformed. China claims that such reformation has already taken place.

Jurists Study Chinese Justice

At the Washington Conference in 1922 an international committee of jurists was appointed to make a careful study of the administration of Chinese justice, and on the report of this committee, to be made to the argument either for or against the immediate abolition of extraterritoriality. This judicial committee has not yet been able to make its survey owing to the continual civil strife in China.

China is united in her demand for immediate abolition and threatened to use her ancient weapon of the boycott against all foreign goods unless a conference was called to discuss this question. So, in spite of the fact that the jurists have been prevented from making their survey, such a conference will meet in Peking in December. American opinion in China is divided on this question. Several American missionaries have placed themselves on record as calling for the immediate abolition of extraterritorial rights and agree not to ask for protection from the American Legation if bandits demolish their compounds and kidnap their members.

Other missionary groups join with American business men who say that the demand for immediate abolition is premature, and is prompted merely by the desire of the Chinese politician to seize the concessions with their fine roads, modern sanitation, beautiful residences, and magnificent marble office buildings. This latter group, which is in the majority, claims such an event would effectively stop world trade in China. This would prove a much greater hardship to the Occident, which needs the Chinese market to absorb its surplus of manufactured products than it would for China, which for more than 3000 years has been self-sustaining.

Union Without Interference

"Likewise Russia—the Union of Soviet Republics—could enter, for its chief fear, that of external interference, would be eliminated. Such a league would be a much greater leadership to the Occident, which needs the Chinese market to absorb its surplus of manufactured products than it would for China, which for more than 3000 years has been self-sustaining.

CHURCH MORTGAGE BURNED

Celebrating both the twentieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad at the Park Street Church and the freeing of the church from debt, members of the congregation and friends from other churches and denominations and friends gathered in the church edifice last evening and burned the mortgage. Letters and telegrams from all parts of the United States were read, and Dr. Henry Broughton, William H. Bain of the board of trustees, the Rev. Dr. Henry Poling of New York, the new president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, spoke.

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Days When Buccaneers Sailed O'er the Spanish Main Recalled

Little Fleet of Galleons, Moored in a Prides Crossing Front Yard, Brings Back the Seventeenth Century When Pirates Roamed the Seas

PRIDES CROSSING, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special)—Gone are the daring days of Captain Kidd and the bold buccaneers whose lives were one long blast of adventure; gone are the slave-manned craft, the royal barges of ancient kings and the gallant ships of the early discoverers. But proving that in the heart of man love for those days and their distant romance still lives, a little fleet of Spanish galleons, moored in the green yard of the Allen brothers here, far from the reach of the restless tide, ride proudly with wind-filled sails and all the lure of old romantic legends.

Day by day they sail away, singly and in pairs, to rest with gallantly-lifted bows above family hearthstones, bringing to a prosaic present dreams of

Sails of silk and ropes of sandal,
Sailors dream in ancient lore;
And the singing of the sailors
And the answer from the shore!

Lure of the Past

It is this lure of the past and the ancient and unchanging love for romance and adventure that keeps the three Allen brothers whittling and rigging their models.

It is only since last May that the fleet of tiny barks has been daily at anchor on the bit of front lawn here, although it was about two years ago that friends of Jack Allen persuaded him to make his models for sale.

During fourteen years in the merchant marine he had made several models of ships to while away hours of leisure on long trips. While in a Spanish port he had studied models of galleons and obtained a blue print of one.

All three of the brothers, following in the steps of their grandfather and great grandfather who were both sea captains, went to sea and have known "the charm and chance of a sailor's life." All served in the navy during the World War and each has a talent and a love for ship modeling.

Their models are beautifully made, with painstaking attention to detail. They are in different sizes but are true to scale and type. Even in the matter of coloring they duplicate the old craft after which they are patterned.

Surprised at Attention

The Allen brothers are modest about their work and are frankly surprised and delighted that their models are attracting so much attention.

Charles and William give the credit to their older brother, Jack, and he insists that they have a full share in any credit due.

"People seem to like the models," said Jack. "Sometimes women come in with their husbands and they are like little girls begging for toys. I heard one lady say, 'I don't know what there is in that ship, but I want it. It seems so real and makes me

think of pirates and things,' and she went away actually hugging the model they bought."

"And this is all there is to it," contributed Charles, with a wave of the hand that took in the work-bench littered with hulls in the making, a

Hiker Back With a New Philosophy

It's the People in the Little Cars That Have Big Hearts, Finds Clark Student

In connection with the making of ship models the brothers are conducting classes in manual training, particularly in ship modeling. During the past summer many of the children and some of their elders who spent the season on the North Shore attended these classes. Boys and girls of all ages came to build models and it is Jack Allen's opinion that the girls showed more interest than the boys. Models of pirate ships and the Spanish galleon were the favorites, although the Mayflower, the Santa Maria, Hendrick Hudson's

blankets and one rubber one. They sleep where night found them and once picked a jail as being the then coolest place in town. Blades remained at his father's home in Spokane, Wash., when Goeller started back by way of the Grand Canyon.

PRISON INMATES MAY BUILD ROADS

Maine Highway Board Proposes to Experiment

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 4 (Special)—The experiment of working some of the prisoners of the Maine State Prison on road construction will be tried on a small scale next season by the State Highway Department, if the Prison Commission approves. If the plan works well, it will be extended until all available men are employed in this manner. It is known that Governor Brewster is strongly in favor of the plan, believing that it will be not only profitable but make for the rehabilitation of the prisoners who are so employed.

Charles Murray of Bangor, member of the highway commission and himself a practical road builder, said he was ready to go ahead with the plan another season and that all that remained was to complete the details. Mr. Murray believes that the idea is wholly practical and that it can be done profitably.

"We find places where men can be worked in groups," the commissioner said, "for it would not do to string them out with two or three in a place. The prisoners must be guarded and that could not be done effectively unless they are grouped. I have thought that we might work some of them on stone crushers or places like that."

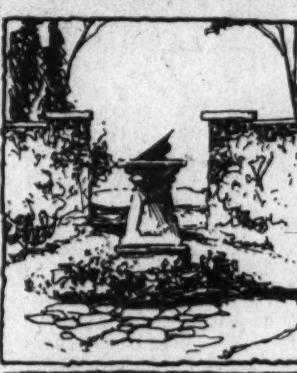
ANTHRACITE RETAIL PRICES ADVANCING

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4 (P)—Retail prices of anthracite have again been advanced. Dealers in Boston are now quoting \$17 a ton for the domestic sizes. Pea-size coal was advanced to \$14. Coke, which is in heavy demand, as a substitute for anthracite, was also advanced to \$14 a ton.

Welsh anthracite, selling for \$17.50 a ton, at retail, remains at the old price, but the large importers say that the supply has been exhausted. Coal camps, however, are en route or due to leave Wales, within the next few weeks, for Boston. The new prices represent an advance of 50 cents a ton on pea coal, 75 cents a ton on domestic sizes, and \$1 a ton on coke, as compared with quotations last week.

ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS DECREASE 20 A YEAR

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special)—One-room schools are decreasing in this State at the rate of 20 a year, said Burr F. Jones, supervisor of elementary education in the State Department of Education, in an address here last night. There are more one-room schools in Berkshire County than in any other county in the State, he said.



the largest part of the fun of owning an automobile."

And it was not the well-to-do friends of the young people who were most often seen riding out with them. Invalids, elderly people, and those not able to operate a car themselves had the preference.

WINDOW BACKGROUNDS TRACE STORE HISTORY

BOSTON as it was 53 years ago when the Houghton & Dutton Company department store was started is depicted in painted backgrounds in the windows of the present store at the corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets this week as a part of its fifty-third anniversary celebration. The canvases were painted by W. Harry Smith, a Boston artist.

The landmarks shown include Bunker Hill, Fanueil Hall, the old State House, the old North Church, the old South Church, King's Chapel, Park Street Church, the Old Corner Book Store, old North Station and the original Houghton & Dutton store in the old Pavilion Hotel building. Both Samuel S. Houghton and Benjamin F. Dutton, the original members of the firm, were New Englanders. They became associated in 1872 and developed the idea of several complete stores under one roof, a department store.

Conservation and protection of the halibut and salmon fisheries of the Pacific are the purposes for which these commissions are formed. They include representatives of the state fisheries commissions of California, Oregon and Washington, and the Canadian Department of Fisheries. Seattle was selected because this city is the logical center of the fishing interests, and likewise because of the superior equipment of the university's college of fisheries.

William S. Thompson, head of the California state fisheries laboratories, will have charge of the halibut commission work, while Dr. H. F. Rice of the technical branch of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, will head the salmon investigation and the federal bureau work here.

SOFT COAL PRICES GO UP IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4 (P)—Prices of soft coal have gone up in this city and it is learned that some dealers are asking as high as \$16 a ton for the graded product. Still others dealers are asking \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50 for the same quality.

COLLEGE LECTURE
Mr. Tehyl Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, Boston, is to speak at Emerson College of Oratory at 11:15 a.m. tomorrow on "Eloquence That Commands Eloquence." He will speak briefly also on "Thrilling Phases of Changing China." Dr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Grenfell, who have recently returned from China, will be special guests.

B. U. TO HEAR MR. EATON

Walter Prichard Eaton, dramatist and critic, will speak before students of Boston University under the auspices of the College of Liberal Arts Dramatic Club on Thursday, Nov. 12, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, at 1 p.m., according to an announcement by E. Milton Parsons, chairman of the executive committee of the club. His subject will be "The Comedy of Manners."

RECORDED MUSIC CLUB TO MEET

Robert Haven Schauffer, author of "Musical Amateur," "Fiddler Luck," and poems and essays, is to address an open meeting of the Recorded Music Club of Boston, at the Public Library, today, at 8 p.m. A poet and musician, Mr. Schauffer brings a clear thought to bear upon the universal needs and interests of recorded music enthusiasts.

ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS DECREASE 20 A YEAR

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 4 (Special)—It was a puzzle to the friends of a popular young couple when they purchased a seven-passenger car. A close companion of the young woman inquired why they had made this choice.

"Why," replied the girl with apparent surprise that the inquisitor should not have understood, "we feel that it would be selfish for us to own and operate a car for just our two selves. With our big machine, we are able to share the pleasure of our drives with others, and we think this

ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS DECREASE 20 A YEAR

ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS DECREASE 20 A YEAR

Small Income Net Revenue Estimated at \$162,000,000

Mr. Mellon Restates Opposition to Exemption—
Cereal Makers Against Excise Tax

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Answering the recommendations made by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, that a 1-cent per gallon tax be placed upon the manufacture of cereal beverages, a representative of those manufacturers advocated to the House Ways and Means Committee that no such tax be levied. He urged instead that these producers be placed under the permit provision of the Volstead Act, and thus made subject to the supervision and visitation of Government agents.

"Honorable producers" of cereal beverages would have an unnecessary and unbearable burden placed upon them if a general excise tax proposed by Mr. Andrews, it was declared by Leo Cook. Formerly there had been a 2 cent per gallon tax, but this had been removed to relieve these producers, and the 1 cent tax would be restoring one-half of the former unbearable burden, was his contention.

Preparation of Bill

Hearings on the question of the revision of taxes before the Ways and Means Committee now are scheduled to close, and it is anticipated that the committee will proceed at once to the compiling of the new bill to be presented to Congress at its opening in December.

Taking issue with those who are speaking for the exemption of all taxation of those whose incomes are below \$5,000, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has advised William R. Green (R), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, that the cost of collecting such incomes is less than \$5,000,000. He asked that comparison be made between this amount and the \$167,000,000 derived from these incomes.

Mr. Cook's argument was couched with a strong plea for the raising of the alcohol excise tax, and the law, from one half of 1 per cent to 2.75 per cent. Instead of the latter being handled by the Ways and Means Committee, which has to do with tax matters, simply to place these manufacturers under the permit provision of the Volstead Act, would mean that this provision would go through the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the House.

Method Called Effective

While the recommendation on behalf of the cereal beverage producers might appear to be a concession on their part, it is not so considered by prohibition advocates, who declare that the tax upon cereal beverages would be a much more effective method of controlling that industry and preventing violations of the prohibition law. With a tax imposed, violators who want to produce illicit beer cannot do so with the freedom they could under the permit section of the Volstead Act, it is said.

Much more strict supervision of these producers would ensue with a tax under the revenue law, while under the Volstead Act, every act of the commissioners of prohibition would be attacked, innumerable delays ensue and the law be much less effective from an administrative standpoint, it is argued. Effectiveness of the tax would be much greater, however, if the Internal Revenue Service have been built up after many years' experience, and of these illicit producers are very fearful, prohibition leaders add.

Table showing the cost of collection of the various forms of taxation was submitted to Mr. Green by Mr. Mellon, as follows:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Class I. tax | \$1,761,659.049 | 25¢ of coln per \$1.00 |
| Income tax | 108,939,895 | 1,952,766 |
| Estate tax | 7,200,000 | 1,424,862 |
| Tobacco | 345,247,210 | 1,554,809 |
| Sales tax | 180,450,485 | 80 |
| Capital stock | 90,002,594 | 720,378 |
| Miscellanea | 50,389,602 | 1,193,804 |
| Cost of collection per \$100 for all | | 2.37 |

Cost of collection per \$100 for all

"Why I wrote
this ad"—

I am not an advertising man.
I am just a manufacturer who
has a mission to fulfill.

I know that if you only knew what a wonderful shave you can get by stropping your blades with the James Stropper, you would get one right now.

Everyone I have talked to—every one who has used the James Stropper—is just as enthusiastic about it as I am. But I can't talk to everybody and I can't show everybody. That's why I am advertising direct to you.

Go to your dealer and buy the James Stropper, use it on your blades not one day but day after day, you will know how good a good shave can be.

Otto Schreyer

P. S. If your dealer can't supply you send me his name and \$2.00 and I will mail you one. There are special models for Gillette, Gem, Ever Ready, Enders, Auto Strop and Durham Duplex Blades.

Dudley Freeman Company
80 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

The James
Stropper
Keeps for
Dull Blades
\$2.00

internal revenue taxes during the fiscal year 1925 was \$14.

(Note—Actual cost of collection of various internal revenue taxes inde-

pendent due to vast interlocking of work and because expense of keeping necessary cost accounting system not justified by results to be secured.

Reduction of the rate structure of the individual income tax at the lowest possible point consistent with adequate revenue and to accomplish the minimum disturbance to business, was recommended to the Ways and Means Committee by the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

Estimates made in Congress have run all the way to \$500,000,000.

YALE ART SCHOOL PLANS TO EXPAND

Extension of Curriculum Is Announced by Dean

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4 (Spe-
cial)—The Yale School of the Fine
Arts is planning to extend its cur-
riculum so that it may train mu-
seum curators, experts, and con-
noisseurs. Dean Everett V. Meeks
announced today. New courses in
the history of art and criticism
will be added, and courses leading
to higher degrees in the graduate
school will be revised to accord with
this purpose. Dean Meeks, in com-
menting on the significance of the
proposed changes, said:

"We believe that the approach to the fine arts should have a double character. We must first of all teach the technique of the various arts for the benefit of students who wish to follow them professionally. In addition we must give courses in the history, criticism and theory of art. We now offer some work of this nature in courses intended primarily for undergraduates. These courses are conducted by men who are particularly familiar with the history of their particular field and are also practicing the various arts which they teach. This balance between the historical and technical we hope always to maintain."

We plan to make this university help to carry on the torch of living art. Purely historical instruction may give the impression that there is no art today. Practical technical instruction may give the impression that all is there is art. We have so far been successful in keeping more than 200 students actively at work in architecture, painting and sculpture, who are familiar with the art of the past and who are also thoroughly trained in craftsmanship and composition.

We do not have to choose between "technical" and "academic" instruction. We see no reason why they should not supplement each other. Here at Yale we have the almost perfect setting for complementing, with little addition to our courses, this dual curriculum.

You will also find that this same body of thoughtful and conservative citizens are firm in their belief that as far as social and economic benefits can be induced by changes in taxation, the greatest results will be

MOTORBUS LINE CEASES OPERATIONS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4 (Spe-
cial)—Overseas Lodge, No. 40, Free
and Accepted Masons, which had its
origin under the dispensation of the
Grand Lodge of Rhode Island behind

the lines of the American expedi-

tary forces on German territory,

will observe Armistice Day by en-
tertaining Masonic veterans of the

Civil War, the Spanish American

War and the World War. Respon-

sibilities show that 11 different states

of the Union will be represented in

the attendance of members of Over-

seas Lodge. John J. Tigert, United

States Commissioner of Education,

will be the principal speaker of the

evening.

The city council of this city has granted a license but on a subsequent petition by the Boston & Maine Railroad has decided to hold another hearing, which comes tomorrow, with the possibility that the license here may be revoked.

TREFFRY & POLLEY Cor. Park and Beacon Sts., Boston

Modern and Antique
Jewelry and Silverware
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing

Haymarket 3148

James I. Wingate
& Son

Copley Square, Boston

Interior
Decorations

Church Work a Specialty

Plain and
Decorative Painting

Distinctive Furniture

CLOTHIERS SINCE 1844

Chaussiers' Liveries

The problem of outfitting the chauffeur for cold weather is simple at TALBOT'S. Complete stocks are here, with emphasis on quality as well as economy.

Correct models in livery suits of Sharkskin, Gabardine and Whippcord, including extra heavy imported English fabric.

SUITS \$40 \$45 \$50
OVERCOATS \$40 up to \$75

Caps to Match—Puttees, Gloves, Etc.

TALBOT CO.
395-403 Washington Street, Boston

accomplished by such changes as spread the good results of economy and efficiency over the largest number of taxpayers."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (P)—President Coolidge is hopeful that taxes can be reduced by more than \$300,000,000 although he believes no safe maximum can be fixed until the budget for the coming fiscal year is completed.

Secretary Mellon's recommendation was for a reduction of from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000, but it was disclosed at the White House that the President was not convinced that the cut would have to be held within the budget for the coming fiscal year.

Estimates made in Congress have

run all the way to \$500,000,000.

Theaters and Music

Copley Company Acts Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler"

Copley Theater—Ibsen's drama, "Hedda Gabler," acted by the resident company under the direction of E. E. Clive, afternoon of Nov. 3. The cast:

George Teesman Alan Mowbray
Hedda Teesman Katherine Standing
Miss Juliana Teesman Elizabeth Dugdene
Mrs. Elvestad Jessie Jane
Bertha Lovborg May Ediss
Albert Lovborg Eddie Carnovsky

George Teesman Alan Mowbray
Hedda Teesman Katherine Standing
Miss Juliana Teesman Elizabeth Dugdene
Mrs. Elvestad Jessie Jane
Bertha Lovborg May Ediss
Albert Lovborg Eddie Carnovsky

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Everybody's Club Succeeds Is the Story From Winnetka

Community House in 14 Years Has Welcomed 1,100,000 People to Classes, Meetings and Entertainments

Winnetka, Ill. Special Correspondence
IN THE mellow light of the spacious neighborhood room a young Czechoslovak called in friendly exact English to a Swedish girl, and a society woman introduced her eager-eyed assistant gardeners to the president of the local British-American Club. It was open house night at that semi-social good fellowship Community House, Winnetka, Ill.

Young and old, the very wealthy and the modest wage-earner were all there together, united in mutual interest, where work and fun wrought lasting bonds.

Among the hosts and guests, with a word of greeting here and a friendly bit of help there, moved J. W. F. Davies, the founder of the club. In 1911 "Chief," as the boys and girls affectionately call him, overheard a Winnetka boy say to two others, "Gee, there's never a thing in this town for a fellow to do!" Out of that remark grew a boys' club, and from that was born the Community House idea. Mr. Davies invited a group of leading Winnetka residents to look over a possible recreation center, where organizations of every sort could meet and where people would get together in fellowship. Winnetka, although a wealthy suburb of Chicago, has most of the elements of the average town, with the exception of fewer local merchants. There are Chicago "big business" and professional men; there are educators, writers, college-bred and traveled. There are young couples just getting started. There are plumbers, taxi-drivers, small shopkeepers, firemen, teamsters, gardeners, chauffeurs, cooks, housemaids. Descendants of old New England families are there, and foreign-born newcomers who speak scarce a word of English. Community House brings all these elements together, replacing artificial social divisions by a desire for mutual benefit and enjoyment.

Autumn Open House Night

On this autumn open house night many of the organizations were on hand. The League of Women Voters had made the lobby interesting with a civic exhibit; educational and the Boy Scouts and Camp Fire rooms, where great fires blazed hospitably in huge open fireplaces, were samples of craft work and evidences of activity.

Members of the Art League and the Brush and Pencil Club were on hand as guides to their exhibits.

The Community Drama group were putting on a play in the auditorium, where, by the way, is the only motion picture show in town, twice a week and controlled with thought for boys and girls. The husky young men gathered around the hearth in another room were the Triangle Club. Years ago this group was a heterogeneous "gang" of young fellows "who didn't like to stay at home." The leaders, however, were young men of shifting occupations who had not found themselves. Mr. Davies invited them over to Community House and interested several experienced men who gladly talked to them night after night on subjects like electricity, engineering, and other vocations. From that beginning came a group which is now a strong united force for good things.

In the gymnasium were several prominent business and professional men, playing volleyball. All day from the women's and debutantes' classes in the morning, and the boys' and girls' in the afternoon, to those of the business men, the maid-servants and others in the evening, this gymnasium is a busy place.

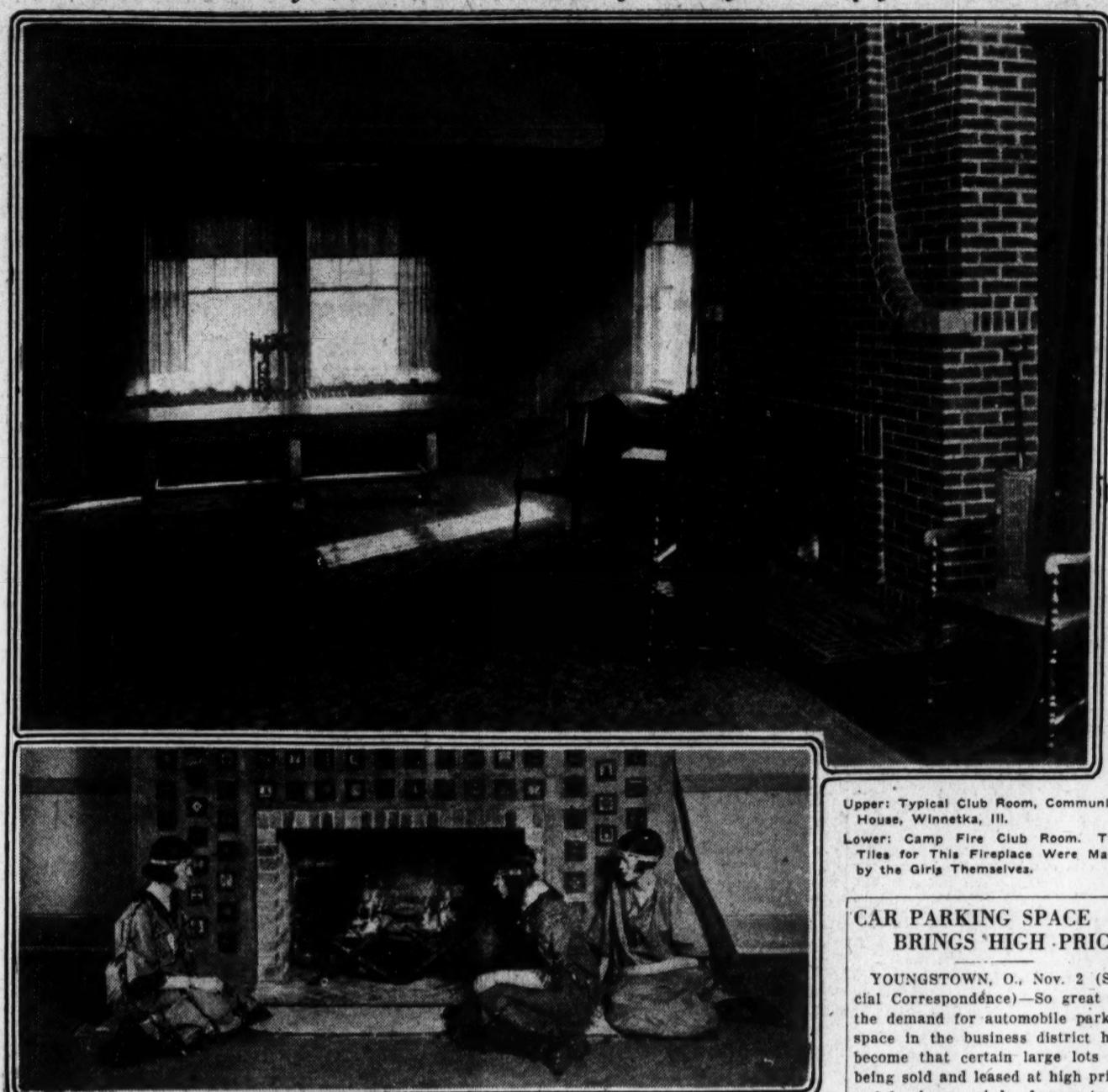
Down a hallway the accordion and violin players gayly went evidence that the Czechoslovak Club had gathered for a merry evening. In another room one of the Friendship Circles was meeting. These are groups formed of girls working in homes, and are frankly social. A chance to become acquainted and to spend evenings together, with club programs, parties, hikes on free afternoons, is the beginning of many deepening friendships and many happy hours.

Classes Hard at Work

Many more clubs there were, but perhaps the most inspiring sight was upstairs. Here are the smaller rooms, and on that Open House evening, hard at work, was class after class of foreign-born girls and men earnestly studying English. Japanese, Alsatian, and German sat around the tables with Pote, Czech, and Swede. A pretty Danish girl, blue eyed, with



Winnetka Community House Proves Home of Good-fellowship for Entire Town



AUSTRIANS LEAVING THEIR HOME LAND

40,000 Stated to Have Quit Country Since War

VIENNA, Oct. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Vienna is to have a new museum. It will be the third in size in the capital. The newest portion of the Imperial Palace is to be the place. The exhibits intended for this new museum, are to be taken from the two existing museums which are already overcrowded. They will consist of ethnographical collections, anthropological collections and prehistoric collections.

Some of these numerous exhibits will be now formed into one common collection, devoted to the evolution of man, his general development and history.

All the different collections will, of course, be open to the general public, but there will also be private laboratories for research work.

A department for the investigation of America, is also to be founded. The work of transferring the exhibits will be carried out very slowly to save expense.

former ones. It can safely be said that the number of emigrants would be much larger but for the strict United States quota laws, which fix the Austrian quota for the year 1924-25 at 785.

Some 98 per cent of the total number of emigrants have gone to America: the United States have

taken 26,000, while the remaining 14,000 have gone either to Argentina or to Brazil. The majority of the emigrants have been recruited from industry and mining, which clearly reveals the social condition which has sent these emigrants seeking new homes in the New World.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 2 (Special Correspondence)—So great has the demand for automobile parking space in the business district here become that certain large lots are being sold and leased at high prices and for long periods of years to individuals and corporations for the sole purpose of selling stalls to motorists.

The income to be derived from renting space to automobile owners, however, is said to be greater than the earning power of a building. Each foot of space in these stands is valued at between \$500 and \$1000, according to the terms of leases and sales.

FRENCH GRANT FACILITATES INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE

Committee Approves Proposal for Issue of Loan Under League Control for Promotion of Intellectual Development

GENEVA, Oct. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Among the notable accomplishments of the last year is the organization of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, made possible by a generous grant from the French Government. Last September a series of directions were drawn up by the second committee of the Assembly of the League, with regard to the work and staff of the institute, and in pursuance of these decisions, the main outline of the regulations of the institute has been decided, a committee of directors and staff appointed, care being taken to keep well within the limits of the French Government's

Draft Resolutions

The second committee requested the Assembly to approve the report, and to adopt the draft resolutions which include an invitation to the Council (a) To consider the possibility of requesting all states members of the League to keep the progress made in their respective countries as regards the various points brought forward in the report; (b) to instruct the Secretary-General to forward this information, and (c) to forward the Secretary-General's report to the committee on intellectual co-operation and to request it to consider the best methods of co-ordinating all official and non-official efforts designed to familiarize young people throughout the world with the theories and work of the League of Nations and to train the younger generation to regard international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs.

It also requests that the proposals submitted by the Chilean delegation with regard to the establishment of the yearbook of the fundamentals of peace; (b) the Haitian delegation with regard to the revision of history manuals with a view to moral disarmament; (c) the Polish delegation with regard to the dissemination of works of great literary and artistic value; (d) the Uruguayan delegation with regard to the preparation of documents to serve as models or examples for the guidance of members of the teaching professions should be forwarded to the committee on intellectual development.

KENTUCKY COTTON CROP IS SUCCESS

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence)—The Christian County cotton crop is the largest grown since the experiment was started three years ago. Raymond Reeves, proprietor of the Hopkinsville gin, says that planters will receive more than \$100,000 during the coming season. The crop is paying an average of \$65 an acre.

For a Delightful Change of Menu—

JONES DAIRY FARM sausage meat. An old fashioned delicacy that has never been surpassed. Exactly the same as Jones Little Sausages—but without the expensive casing, so costs less. To serve sausages meat, machine-wrap dip entire package in cold water. Then if you wish to slice the meat, cut through paper and all. Eat paper after-ward.

Jones Dairy Farm, Inc.
Mt. Atkinson, Wis.

JONES
DAIRY FARM
SAUSAGE

Don't Waste This Winter

NOW that the summer season is over, you owe yourself time for self-culture. Study the MILLER SYSTEM OF CORRECT ENGLISH as a basis. You can never rise to the top in business or society, in club, church, or lodge, if you cannot speak or write correct English. The MILLER SYSTEM is bright, brief, and practical, with entertainment and variety that will hold the attention. Look it over, without obligation, and BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.

Does your English embarrass or betray you?

You cannot afford not to know your own language.

DO YOU SAY—

—in'quiry, a'dress, cu'pon for cou'pon, press'iden't, pre'ce'dence, con'venient, con'venient, ep'i-ome, acclimated, program for pro'gram, hyd'ret for height, all'as for al'ias' oleomargarine for oleomarjarine, grimy, grimy, for gri-my, com'parable for com'parable?

CAN YOU PRONOUNCE FOREIGN WORDS LIKE—

Masseuse, 'cello, bourgeois, lingerie, décolleté, faux pas, hor'd'euvre, maraschino, Bolshevik, Reichstag, Ypres, Il Trovatore, Thais, Paderevski, Ysaye, Nazimova, Galli-Curci, Les Misérables, Goethe, Fascisti?

MILLER System of Correct English for Cultured Speech—Business or Social

Room 73, 1341 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

A practical, intensive, entertaining, self-correcting course of 15 lessons for Men and Women of the business, professional or social world, progressive teachers, up-to-date parents, etc. in simplified, applied Grammar, Rhetoric, Vocabulary, Common Errors, Correct Pronunciation, of 625 misused English Words, of famous Plays, Operas, Masters, Poets, also of French, Italian, German, and Latin Phrases in common use. Good form of presentation, simple, concise, practical.

NEW EDITION IN FIVE PARTS AT OLD PRICE—\$5

This is the same course that the teacher gives orally in Boston each year. Hundreds of students study all the time and all ages in large classes, clubs, department stores, etc. The students include all types of Business Men and Women, Teachers, Doctors, Nurses, Lawyers, Musicians, Readers, Writers, Speakers, etc. The low price suits everybody.

FORM A MILLER CLUB AMONG YOUR FRIENDS

Miller Study Clubs all over the U. S., and as far as Alaska and Hawaii. Very low club rates on "quantity" orders.

WANTED Agents everywhere to represent the Miller System of Correct English in schools, stores, factories, and independently. Teachers and agents should take particular note of new individual Money-Making Study Class. Club Rates.

Name _____ Address _____

Increases in Camden's Business, Population and Building Operations

Philadelphia's growth, up to a year ago, was fanlike, geographically speaking—to the north, west and south. On the east was the river, a theoretical barrier.

But with the coming of the Camden bridge, all this has changed.

Real Estate Values Are Keeping Pace

Through the Tucker Organization many men and women have made profits in Real Estate.

The facilities of this office—with the

Instead of a river barrier, there will soon be a broad highway and rapid transportation facilities. Already, in anticipation of all this, Greater Camden has become one of the principal areas of Philadelphia's growth. Its business, population, and building operations are rapidly increasing, and its

intimate knowledge of values in Greater Camden that 50 men in the field make possible, are yours to command in any Real Estate transaction, large or small, as buyer or seller.

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Colonial Building
OCEAN CITY, N. J.
8th Street and Wesley Avenue

News of Art Photoplays—Musical Events

New Sargent Murals at the Boston Museum

A group of the new murals is reproduced elsewhere in today's Monitor.

THIS last set of mural decorations by John Singer Sargent were unveiled yesterday afternoon at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. They were planned to supplement the decoration of the rotunda at the head of the staircase that was executed a few years ago by the artist. The plan includes 12 paintings and six reliefs with architectural rearrangements. Mr. Sargent originally made a model of the plan and numerous charcoal sketches, and studied it. All his plans were worked out with explicit directions for installation of the work.

As one stands at the head of the staircase now, one is surrounded by this tremendous decorative scheme, a magnificent ensemble in which all the arts have been brought in to contribute a share. It is one great thought developed by many ideas, carried out by one man with many capacities. For it is not pictures alone, or all-glossy that one comes to see. It is an enormous composition that summarizes the struggles of human thought and feelings toward an end. It is an allegorical story of life itself in the stirring moments of strife, in the brilliant moments of ultimate achievement.

And what could enhance the total effect of the feeling of fitness and completeness more than combining the beauties of all the arts in one great gesture? As architect, Mr. Sargent has made us feel the supporting strength of the classical columns that are coupled along the sides. As sculptor, he has introduced the supple strength of the human form in the low reliefs. As painter, he has interwoven the richness and beauty of color with designs of repose and spirited action.

The dominating piece that greets one-on the wall at the back of the staircase is a lunette of the Danaides. The maidens walk in an eternal procession pouring the contents of amphoras into a large urn, understood allegorically as the "fountain of knowledge." These daughters of Danaus, tall beautiful Greek maidens, enter the picture on the left walk up over the steps to the right bearing the large amphora gracefully. There is the poise and dignity, the controlled movement and rhythm, and variation that the artist has felt in contemplation of the classical friezes of which this is a modern version.

Beneath this is another of the three panels. On the left is a seated figure of a man wearing a wreath and swathed in draperies; he gazes off into the distance absorbed in contemplation. On the right, two are seen measuring and taking notes upon the stars. The former is philosophy, the latter science.

In the central piece a youth is seen removing a large drapery from before a concealed figure which in its indeterminateness and obscurity adds an element of mysticism. This is the "Unveiling of the Truth." The entire group of this wall relates up to matters of the intellect and art in keeping with its position over the entrance to the library. It has been executed in a subdued scheme of blue and ochre. The general effect is one of simplification and quiet suggestion of an abstract idea. It has all of it been done with an emphasis upon the beauty of outline and broad masses. The ample draperies are treated massively with more of suggestion than detail. In the other pictures the artist permits himself a greater freedom of movement, a more liberated imagination.

There are two panels over the staircase. One is "Apollo in His Chariot With the Hours." Apollo is seen on his chariot drawn by four prancing white steeds, accompanied by the Hours, personified by the moving figures of boys, Artemis, with a crescent in her hair, symbolizing Night, is seen escaping from the hours of day. Here the artist has worked the figures and horses into a swirl of moving lines, all drawn together into one by the tightly held reins of the horses in the hands of Apollo. The other of this series is "The Winds." Four figures representing the four winds are floating about in clouds and storm. Boreas descends from the north wearing a dark heavy robe. Zephyrus, the west wind, scatters flowers in the sky leaving a trail. Notus, the south wind, has an inverted bow from which streams the rain. Eurus, the east wind, blows on a conch shell. They are all blown about amidst the dark and light clouds and circling lightning. Both these panels are kept within the blue and ochre color scheme of the wall and rotunda.

It is in the paintings on the ceilings of the corridors that the artist broke away from the twofold color scheme. Here the compositions have been worked out in the difficult proportions of squares. In the first Perseus is seen on the back of leaping Pegasus slaying Medusa, or rather just after the slaying of Medusa, and handing the snake-haired head to Athena. The winged Pegasus leaps high, while Perseus supports himself by pulling on its mane. A cloud of dust helps to conceal the headless body below.

The next shows Atlas and the Hesperides. The kneeling Atlas is bent under the weight of a large globe that symbolizes the sky on which there are represented the signs of the zodiac. The sleeping figures of the Hesperides, daughters of Atlas, are seen at his feet, two of whom are holding golden apples in their hands. These are the famous golden apples that Hercules sought in his labors. The artist has arranged this composition in a circle with the firm vigorous figure of Atlas at the center. The strewed figures of the Hesperides are placed to fill in the lower semicircle.

The popular Chiron and Achilles

legend supplies the story for the third. The young Achilles is seated on the back of the centaur, which is teaching him to shoot with a bow and arrow. Both have their bows drawn full length and are intent upon shooting some object up in the clouds. An eagle in the upper left is the emblem of Zeus, who was interested in the young Achilles.

The next is the legend of Hercules being pursued by the vengeful furies. In the painting he is seen fleeing the horror of the furies, who pursue him madly with snakes and torches in their hands. His sister stands by, stunned by the sight. The re恩ewfulness and horror of the wild-eyed furies clutching the snakes provides a very frenzied and not very pleasing subject.

The Phaethon legend is the next. The unfortunate son of Helios is seen falling from the chariot of the sun, that has swerved from its course while he attempts unsuccessfully to drive it. The solar track is seen with the signs of the zodiac. The chariot is seen plunged off in one direction, while the youthful body of Phaethon is thrown headlong, wrapped in flames.

The last is Hercules and the hydra. The youthful hero is shown in the process of one of the "labors." He is surrounded by the many-headed hydra with coils wound around his limbs. He stands valiantly wielding his club over the heads that open their mouths and breathe their poison. The hydra is painted realistically, with all details of surface, scales and color.

The series of reliefs are placed beneath the vault over the staircase. There is no legendary story connected with them. They have no titles, but show athletes in a race and youths intertwined gracefully in garlands and floating draperies.

"There is a freedom and movement in the decoration and indulgence in certain rhythms. Two athletes jumping over a rope show what a tremendous amount of energy can be infused into a simple group design.

Mr. Sargent gave a pictorial quality to his sculptures and a plastic quality to his pictures. He always kept the delineation as simple as it could be and still be beautiful. After enjoying the effect of the ensemble, one derives a great deal of pleasure from going over details. He took great joy in doing even the minutest thing in the best possible way. One observes borders, each different, and adapted to its picture; woodcarving beautifully wrought as in the wheels of the chariot. In everything there is the feeling of completion, of a job properly done.

There is strength as well as grace, movement and repose, thought and activity. Whatever the subject mat-

ter, which after all is an arbitrary thing, one finds the many habits and characteristics of life represented, there are the mental and physical ambitions of men, there is reverence, conscience, and many other of the qualities that contribute to what we call human nature.

The artist himself is concerned with one great decorative scheme. Whatever the meaning of the individual pieces, his ultimate intention is to get one strong unified whole. We must confess that Sargent succeeded in meshing this combination into a related decorative scheme in which things are felt to be harmoniously knitted together. This great scheme is a splendid tribute to his genius.

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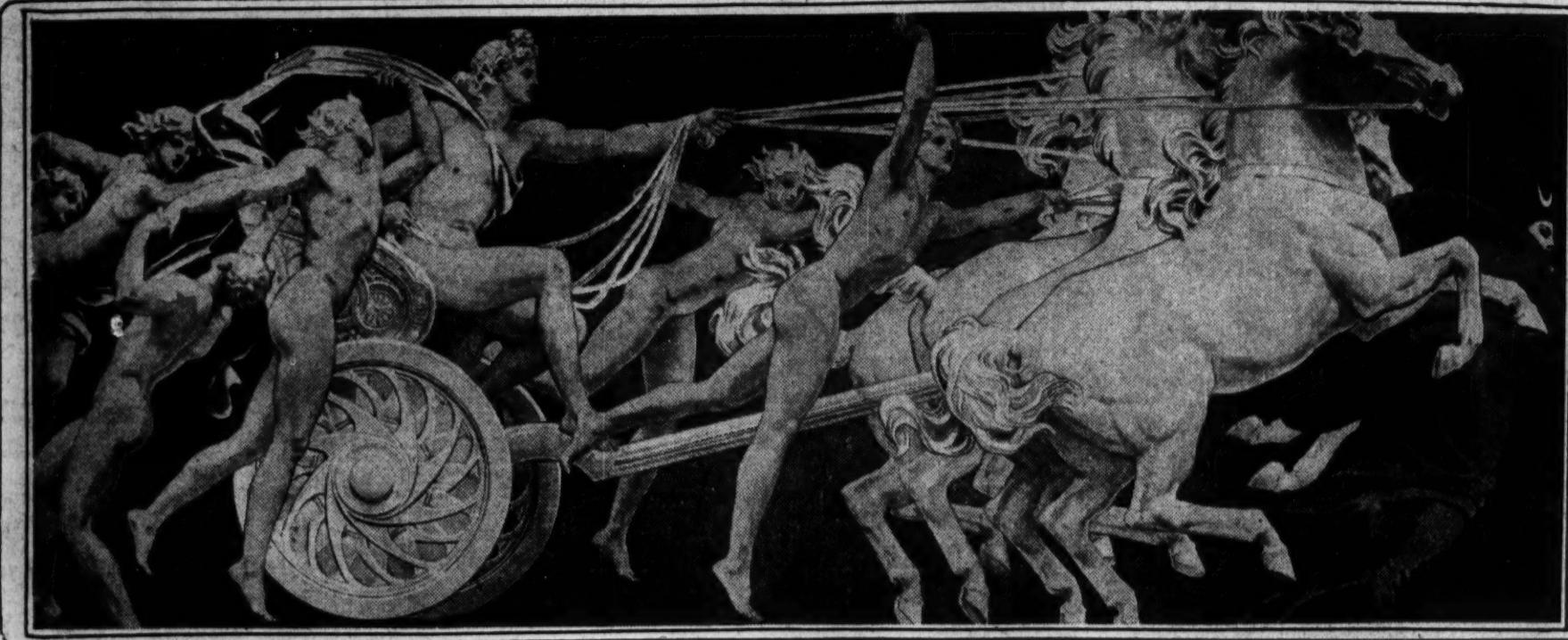
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New Mural Decorations by Sargent in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston



APOLLO IN HIS CHARIOT WITH THE HOUNDS



HERCULES AND THE HYDRA



PHILOSOPHY



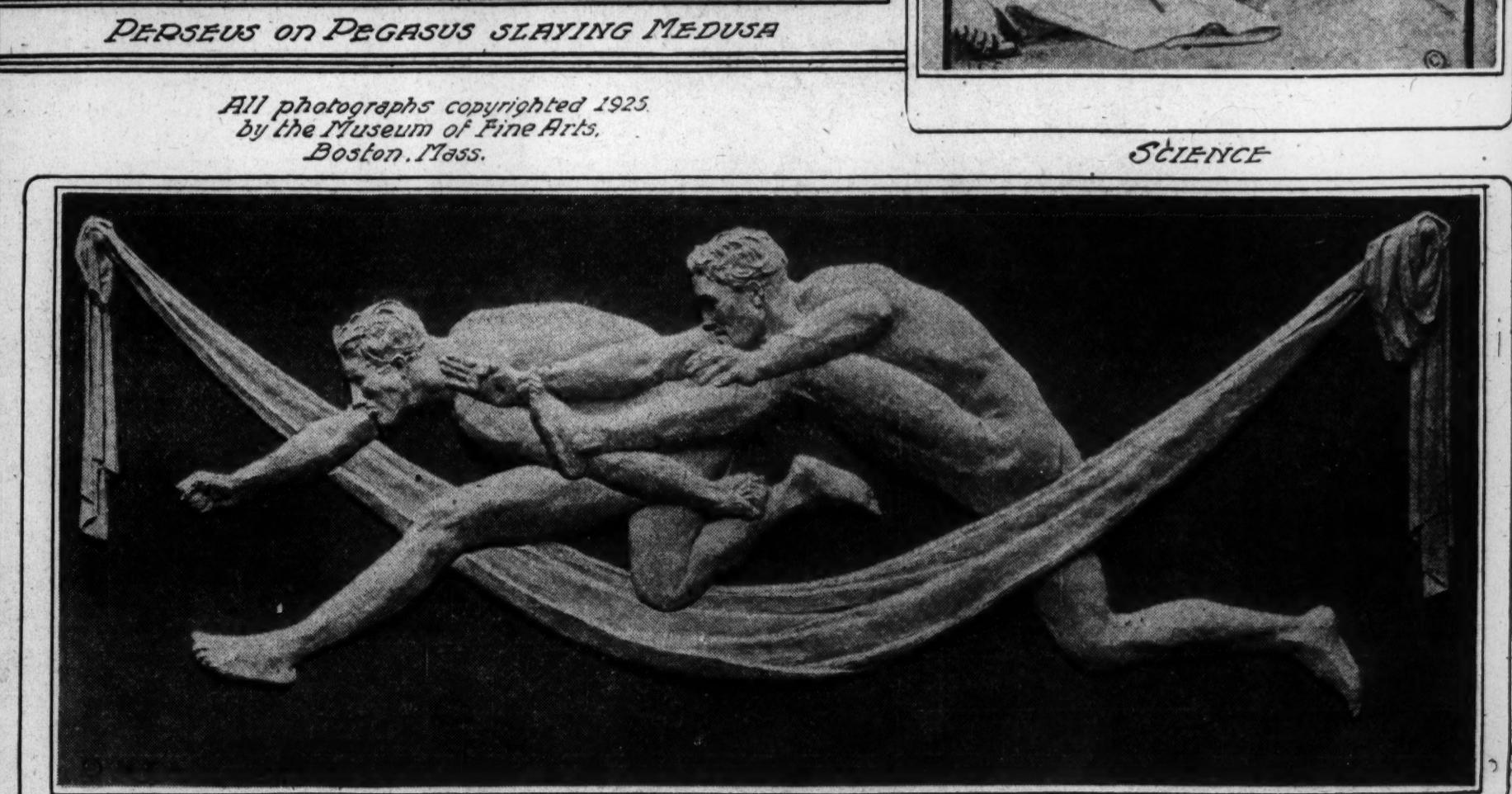
PERSEUS ON PEGASUS SLAYING MEDUSA



SCIENCE



CHIRON AND ACHILLES



ONE OF THE RELIEFS

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Literature as Pleasure

The Story of the World's Literature, by John Macy. New York: Boni & Liveright.

THE man who sits down to filter the literature of the world through his own individuality, faces, of course, a stupendous task. Unless he is a fatuous dilettante, he knows beforehand that he lacks the omniscience required to produce a work of universal excellence. But it should be remembered, too, that unless his critics are equally fatuous, they should not expect such an all-knowing exemplar of world literature.

Mr. Macy is too sensible to have tried to set down every writer and every book of every nation since the world began. He knew, assuredly, that the sheets of his book would not yet have dried before this reviewer and that would have pounced upon him for leaving that name out and putting this name in and establishing whatever proportions he chose to establish between the ages and the countries of his chronicle. It does not seem to have troubled him. His book is singularly free of literary bias; its style, if unornamented and pitched in an even key, is also the more readable and convincing for those qualities.

Merits Generous Reception

First and foremost, he has succeeded, as no recent outline of literature has done, in making books stand out, as a task in itself.

For this service alone—

and it is a great service too, infrequently performed by the self-conscious mentors of the universities—Macy merits a numerous audience and a generous reception. Those who know his "Spirit of American Literature" need not be told of the man's broad impulses, his independent judgment, his unpedantic, yet thorough scholarship. Not for him any dutiful allegiance to that which bores. Not for him any stiff program of literary study, to be pursued against all conscience, for the sake of measuring up to some external standard of "culture." Not for him any hard and fast rule as to what is printable and what is not.

Nor is this freedom from precept and tutorial admonition allied to a slovenly ambling through the pages of world letters. Macy's appreciation runs deep and wide. If he were to stop tomorrow too soon, too contemporaneously, as it were, let them recall that he can appreciate, too, the up-to-dateness of Aristotle and Plato—that his sense of the eternally human in the classics makes them as printable now as today and as vital.

A Personal Utterance

In his evaluations of the centuries he has assumed the inevitable differences of opinion and given each one for what it is worth to him. Everywhere in the narrative one comes upon a personal utterance that is not only not intrusive, but makes of these men and these books the living things they should be. He knows that there is a difference between art and mere fact, and that we read literature for its beauties, not for laboratory tests. He knows that the stuff of literature is life itself. He shakes his head in disapproval of those who would banish Latin words from the tongue and have writers stick to "good strong Anglo-Saxon." He has an eye for something truer than mere historical accuracy. "In romance all time is true and standard, and in the veracious history of literature it is the spirit and not the calendar that counts." Over 560 pages of text and hardly a date!

"Let us read broadly or narrowly according to the needs of our individual natures and let literary authority go hang itself on the lamp post in front of the public library. Indelicate, perhaps, but indisputable. And how human Mr. Macy can be appears in the very next paragraph of his preface, which should earn him a Newberry medal or some similar distinction: "To save Alice in Wonderland and the Bab Ballads I would gladly exchange a good deal of important literature. The little crafts are lovelier than the great liners, or at least they have a loveliness in a small style which the liner cannot run down."

Gift of Concentration

To compress a world of writing into a single tome of 600 pages (including the full bibliographies) requires the gift of concentration not only in matter but in phrase. This Macy possesses. He can give the gift of a book or an age in a few sentences, what he has done, really, is to distill the world's letters and present their intellectual and emotional quintessence. It would be easy to differ with him here and there—to point out that he seemingly flouts more than one English and American contemporary and overpraises some living foreigner. These, however, become distinctly minor points in the presence of the genuine enthusiasm for literature out of which his book has grown and which, in turn, it is sure to inspire. Through

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Geographically Speaking

HEAVY rain has been falling in Ireland for the past week, and the roads are bad. The country is still in a state of emergency, and the government has declared martial law. The British government has sent troops to help maintain order. The situation is critical, and the future of the country is uncertain.

Most Entertaining on Road

"To come as near as I could to the land and to the people of the land" is how he describes his mode for choosing to travel with a donkey. What has he seen? What has he done? He has stayed overnight with the peasantry, and a man who can walk round Ireland with an ass and cart and brave the winds and tides of an Irish peasantry and still keep his temper and sense of humor has every excuse for letting himself go in print, at the end of the journey. Let us therefore praise Mr. Speakman's energy and the gaiety of his writing.

This book is a collection of newspaper and magazine articles describing the author's adventures in his journey round Ireland. Some of the stories appeared in *The Christian Science Monitor*. The author has enlivened the book with 12 paintings from his own brush, and with one or two cartoons by "Mac," thus converting the reader into a kind of international traveler who may refresh himself with the illustrations.

There are others.

China is a great country, and it is a great service too, infrequently performed by the self-conscious mentors of the universities—Macy merits a numerous audience and a generous reception. Those who know his "Spirit of American Literature" need not be told of the man's broad impulses, his independent judgment, his unpedantic, yet thorough scholarship. Not for him any dutiful allegiance to that which bores. Not for him any stiff program of literary study, to be pursued against all conscience, for the sake of measuring up to some external standard of "culture." Not for him any hard and fast rule as to what is printable and what is not.

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Books Received

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Origin of the Whig Party, by E. Malcolm Carroll. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press. \$2.50.

Opened Labor and the Law, by Alpheus T. Mason. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press. \$2.50.

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THE HOME FORUM

Reading—Too Much or Enough?

ONE summer—I think it was twenty years ago—a friend and I set up a tent on the north shore of Long Island. Here we passed a lazy month, camping on the edge of a little pond, foraging for food, cooking and eating it, bathing in Huntington Harbor, and talking about books and about the problems of authorship. My friend was writing a colossal historical novel that had its scene in Mervinian France. It was, so far as I know, never finished, but it provided us with a never-failing subject for discussion, and the days went by as if by magic.

I confess it, his criticism touched me rather nearly, but I tried not to show that it did.

"Well, Major," I answered, using my nickname for him, "I should have more faith in your contention if I could see that your cogitations bore any more fruit than my reading and observation. This afternoon you sat motionless for three hours on the schoolhouse steps, and when you finally moved your only remark was that Farmer Jones has some cabbage to sell. Was that the fruit of your three-hour meditation, or did you think out some important theory to the end, or did you spend the time in a meroon study or daydream?"

It so happened that he could not remember what he had thought about, and our discussion ended by our going to bed, after a heavy laugh at our own expense, for while he was sitting on the steps, I had gone to Farmer Jones's and bought a cabbage.

The conversation lingers in my memory, perhaps because of the surroundings—dark woods at our back, the fire before us, the little pond beyond, echoing with a chorus out of Aristophanes, the moon rising over the orchard beyond the pond, and whip-poor-wills calling all about. I think, however, that we each gave the other good advice.

I was reminded of the incident by a remark of Mr. Holbrook Jackson's that I came upon this evening.

"Some... curmudgeon of a philosopher," says he, "has put up the bogey that reading is dangerous because it is thinking with someone else's mind. That is very silly. Great thinkers have invariably been great readers. Great poets also drop their buckets into the wells of their brother bards. Shakespeare read, and pillaged every book of his day. And what porridge had John Keats?—why, the best Chaucer washed down with draughts of Spenser, Shakespeare, and Chapman."

That puts very vigorously one side of the question. Great thinkers have, it is true, almost invariably been great readers. But the other side of the question, as my friend would doubtless have pointed out, is that great readers have by no means invariably been great thinkers. Knowledge, we have often been told, is power; and, with a *sensus*, it always is. But carrying on the metaphor of the lever, we may say that for the ordinary man knowledge, if it is accumulated too fast, may be weight, notwithstanding the poet's caution that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and his counsel that we "drink deep, or touch not, the Pliar spring." Reading is valuable only so long as it can be assimilated. Perhaps it is a mark of genius to be able to assimilate knowledge in unlimited quantities.

Whatever may be the right or wrong of the question, it is fascinating to study the reading of a genius and see to what unanticipated uses he may put it. The practical man is likely to see little value in reading that is not immediately or remotely usable in his work or business; but the genius, literary or philosophic, can almost literally use anything and everything, if it is only in the manufacture of symbols and metaphors. A Shakespeare, Browning or Carlyle possesses little systematized knowledge, but a prodigious mass of miscellaneous and practically useless information which he uses to the entire advantage, on occasions for purposes of illustration, exposition, exemplification or ornament; often a rag-tag-and-bother regiment of incon siderable nothings, that he has recruited from the byways and hedges of literatures, as Falstaff gathered his crew; but he knows how to put them to work, and they serve his purposes. He doubtless could not tell us why he ever collected and remembered most of it, but some instinct must have guided him. Perhaps some day a study of the reading of geniuses will make clear what the instinct is.

R. M. G.

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Rupert Brooke in Tahiti

In Hawaii and especially in Tahiti, a brilliant meteor which illuminates the world for an instant and then is gone was the swift passing through the firmament of letters of Rupert Brooke. His brilliance none denied; if he were not already great he yet gave such promise of greatness as drew one's thoughts away from the poetic mediocrity and superficiality of today and back to better times.

For Brooke was of the few gifted great ones in the art of self-expression, those of the genius breed who, with neither an obvious effort nor a resort to fantasy, utter their thoughts in terms of idealism as well as conviction. True though the phrase may be, he was a natural poet, one with whom self-expression in the most fascinating fashion was as natural as the faculty of conversation itself.

One significant phase of Rupert Brooke's work was its revealing of the tenderness of his thoughts and the beauty of his outlook upon all things in nature. Among the little verses that are most convincing in this regard are those which he wrote

in the legions of the trade clouds drifting overhead.

"Down the blue night the unending columns press,

In noiseless tumult break and wave and flow,

Now tread the far South, or lift

rounds of snow

Up to the white moon's hidden love-

liness."

Men often talk today of Rupert Brooke and the Tahitian, who only knew that his friend was a poet because he remembers the love that existed between them, speaks of the fair-haired and little young Englishman as one who would repeat a splendid tradition.

For that is the impression the Rupert Brooke gives of the native life of Tahiti. It was with them that he spent his many months there, abiding the town and such of the white man's civilization as has thus far penetrated to the South Seas. He lived through "golden days by a blue lagoon," and found the happiness fact comes to his sort in such an experi-

ence. Thus in his little ballad "Tiere Tahiti,"

"Tahi here, Mamua.

Crown the hair and come away!

Hear the calling of the moon

And the whispering scents that stiray

About the idle, warm lagoon!"

Brooks left Tahiti late in 1914, responding to the call that reached every Englishman, wherever under the sun he might have wandered, and in "The Treasure" he sung tenderly of the fair memories associated with the South Seas.

"Still may time hold some golden space

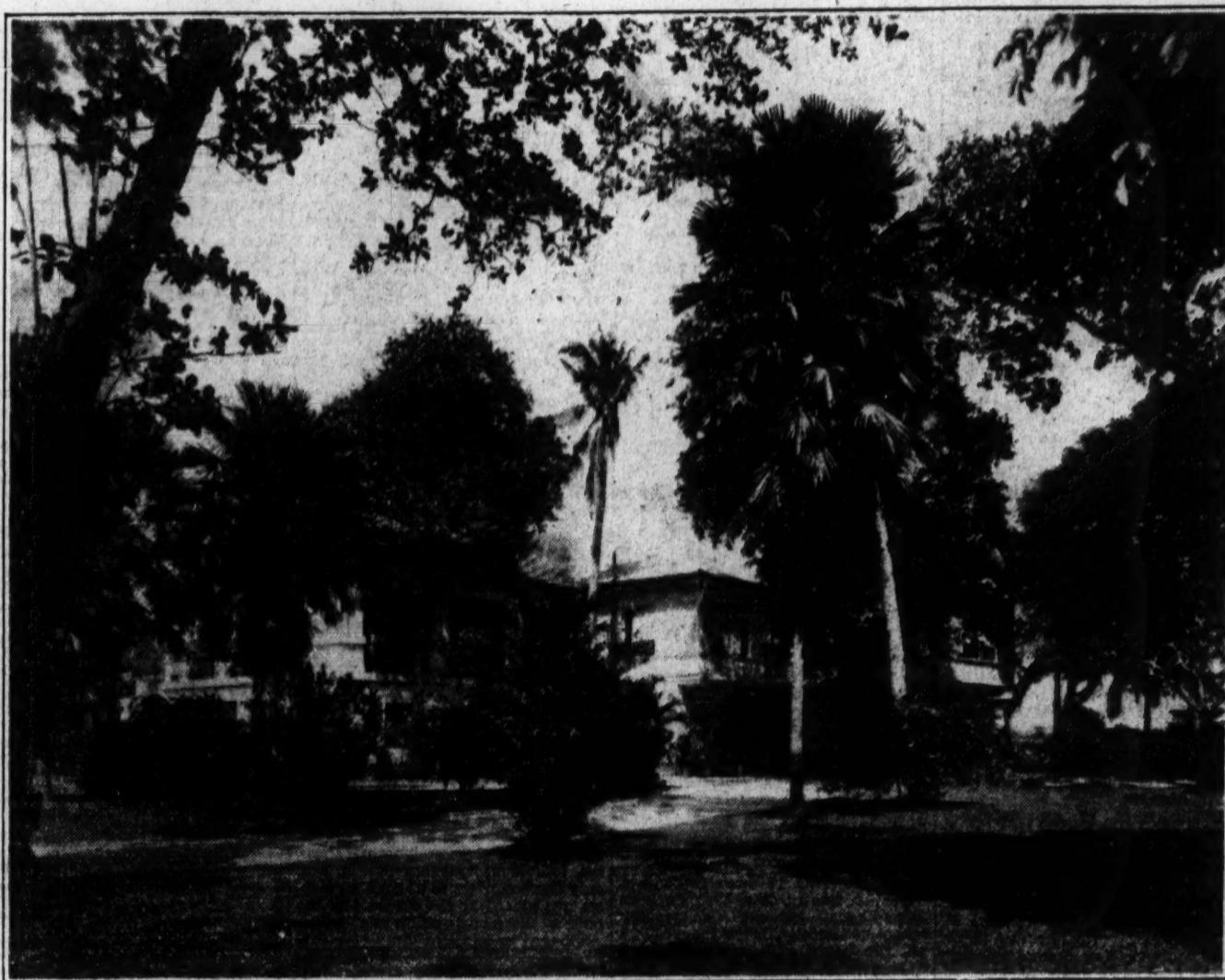
Whereof I'll unpack that scented Of song and flower and sky and place,

And count and touch and turn them o'er

Musing upon them; as a mother, who

Sits quiet-handed in the fading light

When children sleep, ere night!"



Malacañang, Philippine Islands

The Freedom of the Sea

But the wide sea from men is wholly freed;
Freely the great waves rise and storm and break,
Nor softer go for any landlord's need.

Where rhythmic tides flow for no miscreant's sake

And none hath profit of the brown sea-weed,

But all things give themselves, yet none may take.

—Eva Gore-Booth.

The Wood Creatures

In every direction the woods. Not a breathing place under the free sky, an opening of any kind offered. . . . Sometimes the pine-groves—vast, solemn, grand; with the patrician aloofness of the truly great; sometimes the hardwood—bright, mysterious, full of life; sometimes the swamps—dark, dank, speaking with the voices of the shy creatures; sometimes the spruce and balsam thickets—aromatic, enticing. But never the clear, open sky.

And always the wood-creatures in startling abundance and tameness. The solitary man, with the pack-strap across his forehead and shoulders, had never seen so many of them. They withdrew silently before him as he advanced. They accompanied him on either side, watching him with intelligent, bright eyes. They followed him stealthily for a little distance, as though escorting him, then thither, playing a veritable game of hide-and-go-seek among the tangled branches.

Dozens of times a day the traveler glimpsed the flaunting white flags of deer. Often the creatures would take but a few hasty jumps, and then would wheel, the beautiful embossed antlers gleaming, and growl the horns.

Hundreds of birds of various species, of which he did not know the names, stooped to his inspection, whirred away at his approach, or went about their business with hardly indifference under his very eyes. Blasé porcupines trundled superbly from his path. . . . Early one morning the traveller ran plumb on a fat, jolting bear, taking his ease from the new sun. . . . As beamed two innocent wayfarers, they honored each other with a salute of surprise, and went with the foot of the plaster angel. The room was the full width of the house.

With the sun to the left, Kringblad, of the comfortable and utterly clean bed at the ironmonger's, of which I never really discovered which was the pillow, and which the down-filled coverlet; they were both exactly of a size and alike, and one could turn round in the middle of the night and sleep the other way without knowing it.—E. I. Robson in "A Wayfarer in Czechoslovakia."

MALACASANG is the home of the Governor General of the Philippines.

In Spanish times, Malacasang served merely as the summer dwelling of the administration, but the city has grown out to the old Manor House, and even beyond, so that today Malacasang is in the center of a delightful residential neighborhood.

Its broad gateway, still bearing the coat of arms of the Houses of Castile and Aragon, gives entrance to the well-kept grounds dotted with nipa palm, mango and banana trees.

The house has a charm all its own. The wide verandah overlooking the slow-flowing Pasig in the cool of the tropical evening is a delightful spot. The most striking feature of the interior is the extraordinary effect of the floors throughout the building. These floors are of dark cabinet wood, laid in broad planks a foot and a half to two feet wide and so highly polished that they vie in reflection with the mirrors on the walls. Any of the Philipines boys with wool cloths attached to their bare feet "skate" up and down upon these floors every morning to maintain the proper standard of brilliancy.

On the walls of the Governor's study hang the portraits of earlier administrators and below them are bookcases well stocked with books expressing the varied culture of succeeding administrations. Through the broad windows of this study, open to the summer breezes, occasionally come birds to chirp a little song to the busy man at the desk in the middle of the room, and as he halts for a second in his work to listen. . . . Any of the Philipines boys with wool cloths attached to their bare feet "skate" up and down upon these floors every morning to maintain the proper standard of brilliancy.

These fellakite forestillings râde tilross fot det faktum at Bibelen, autoriteten for al kristendom og kann glede, fremfører nisiklik det motsatte vidnesbyrd; Bibelen gjenlar etter og derfor er ikke en stort sannhet av noe som annet.

FRYD og glede anses ofte som grunnet på besiddeisen av matstillerne er rette, de glæder hjertet; Herrens bud er rent, det oplyser sinnece (Andelig forståelse). Denne klare andelige forståelse er Kristelig Videnskaps gave til verdien. Kristelig Videnskap gør Guds, det godes, lov klar, så logisk for den menneskelige bevissthet at syn og sykdom ikke bevissthet at syn og sykdom ikke er et synd og sykdom ikke er en synd, men synes syn og sykdom ikke er en synd og sykdom ikke er en synd.

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Herrens bud er rent, det oplyser sinnece (Andelig forståelse).

Glede

Oversættelse af den engelske artikkel i Kristelig Videnskap som findes på denne side

glede

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Klar. Salmisten sier: "Herrns befallt med gudsvilene om syn og sykdom ikke bevissthet at syn og sykdom ikke er et synd og sykdom ikke er en synd, men synes syn og sykdom ikke er en synd og sykdom ikke er en synd." Og gleder er erende. Derfor, som Mrs. Eddy sier i en sine salmer (Poems, s. 14)

"Jublende jeg følge vil Over stenet atl."

It becomes plain, therefore, that the whole story of dominion and joy is bound up in spiritual understanding, the kind that enlightens the heart and makes plain the path of duty. The Psalmist says, "The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart: the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes [spiritual discernment]." This clear spiritual understanding or discernment is the

Rejoicing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JOY and gladness are often considered to be based upon the possession of material things. It follows that material pleasures form the basis of evil's temptations; and on that account mankind believes, until instructed by something higher than material sense, that joy or pleasure is to be found more readily in evil than in good. The desire to indulge in evil pleasures, such as lust or gluttony, is then defended on the basis of personal liberty; as though physical sense could ever be a witness unto the truth, where its own false beliefs are concerned. This, however, is only another way of saying that rejoicing and gladness are not concomitants

Educational Progress Shown in Philippine School Survey

Desire for More Advanced Methods and Modern Equipment Reported by Investigating Body

One of the most remarkable chapters in the history of education has been written since the beginning of the twentieth century in the Philippine Islands, according to the report of the Board of Educational Survey and the Educational Survey Commission. Called by Eugene Allen Gilmore, the secretary of public instruction in the islands, and authorized by the Philippine Legislature to make a survey of the islands, this commission was composed of leading American educators and an eminent Filipino who was formerly a public official. Dr. Paul Monroe, director of the International Institute and professor of education at the Teachers' College, Columbia University, was chairman of the survey, and director of the commission. Other members were Jose Paez, formerly director of the bureau of public works, and at present general manager of the Manila Railroad Company, and Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education in New York City.

Facing the fact that any adverse criticism of their educational system might be seriously misunderstood and resented by a people striving for self-expression in government, the report, which is being circulated by Mr. Gilmore, the secretary, is characterized by a desire to persuade others to criticize, yet never withholds criticism that the members of the board deem for the ultimate benefit of the islands.

Now Under Reorganization

Pointing out that the educational systems of most countries, including that of the United States, are now undergoing reorganization the board says:

"The time has arrived not so much for a consolidation of past achievements as for criticism and evaluation of those achievements.... Certain policies and practices have been given trial. Should they be continued in the future or should new policies and practices be inaugurated?"

Underlying all discussions of the commission, and fundamental to all the problems of education in the islands, the commission names four that take precedence. First is the necessity for determination of some one common language as the language for instruction. The commission believes it should be English. One language would tend to unite the people, now scattered by numerous dialects by giving them a common language of intercourse and lead the way to greater accomplishment in social, business, professional, intellectual, political and cultural affairs, the commission says, and would open the way to intercourse with the world about them. It would also eliminate many educational difficulties that under existing conditions are insurmountable.

Second, the commission calls for a definite and right improvement of the standards of teaching. Approximately 95 per cent of the teachers in primary and intermediate schools are without professional preparation. The situation grew out of the eagerness of the young people to get every child in school without waiting for qualified teachers.

Third, the commission calls for reorganization and extension of educational facilities. It found that 82 per cent of the pupils do not go beyond the second grade attainment in the schools of the United States and that it takes them an average of five years to do it. There are many over-age pupils in all grades, especially the primary grades. Some of them are over 25 years old. Fourth, the commission calls for the practical adaptation of education to the specific needs of the Filipino people.

Eager for Education

According to the substance of the study made by the commission, in the zealous progress toward the goal that every child should have an elementary schooling, the quality of the education given has been sacrificed. It says: "If formal school training of from two to four years is accepted as fulfilling the general social obligation to the children, the problem of education becomes in a serious case of self-deception. Through a body of trained teachers and a selection of materials of instruction that will make the education given function in the life of the child, the state can adequately discharge this obligation."

The board recommends a curtailment of the type of industrial work now found in the schools, which is largely directed toward commercial export, that it be organized with educational rather than commercial objects in view, and that home and local markets be substituted for foreign.

No other tropical country has at-

tempted to build up a complete school system with a distinctive type of architecture, the commission declares. While there is no wide range of temples, yet the dry and rainy seasons occasion problems in lighting, ventilation and protection from inclement weather which are not found in other countries possessing developed school plants. The achievement of constructing a modern school plant has been great. A type of permanent concrete school building has been evolved which is very satisfactory. There is also a semi-permanent or temporary building which has many of the features of the permanent building. Made of bamboo, it does not meet some of the important demands but must, of

One Type of Philippine Schoolhouse



Materials and Labor Are Contributed by the People in the Erection of This Type of School Building in the Philippines.

NEW ENGLAND TRADE PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Governor's Committee Head Wants Better Selling

Effectiveness merchandising of their products is the chief problem confronting New England industries, according to the views expressed by the secretaries of New England trade organizations having headquarters in Boston, who met at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

John S. Lawrence, chairman of the Governors' Joint Committee for the New England conference. The trade association executives also gave it as their opinion that every industrial organization in New England should create a committee on merchandising for the purpose of working out better selling methods and programs for their industries.

The meeting was called by Mr. Lawrence for the purpose of consulting plans for the New England conference of agricultural, industrial and commercial organizations at Worcester, Nov. 12-13.

Mr. Lawrence said that the plan for the New England conference is partly a result of a suggestion made to him by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Worcester, to address the marketing session.

Mr. Hoover once asked him why it was that New England did not seem to know what it wanted, and why the six states did not get together and organize for the advancement of their common interests. The New England conference, Mr. Lawrence said, will be held in January.

JEWISH LITERATURE CHAIR ESTABLISHED

Establishment of the Nathan Littauer Professorship of Jewish Literature and Philosophy through a gift from Lucia N. Littauer, Harvard '78, of New York, in honor of his father, was announced at Harvard today. This gift of Mr. Littauer will be completed in 1928 on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from Harvard College.

It is the confident hope of the donor that the establishment of this chair will be a source of far-reaching service in the cause of higher education, of scholarly research of enlightenment, and of appreciation of Jewish ideals.

Schenley Men's Shop

Hats Haberdashery HECK & GEORGE

Schenley Apts.
Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Frank & Seder

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our Semi-Annual Sample Sale

Coats
Gowns, Suits
1-4 to 1-3 Off

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Georgia opens its hunting season this year with a greatly restricted fall hunt, according to Peter S. Twitter, State Game Commissioner.

The most important change is that the limit on deer has been reduced from 20 to 2, and every deer bagged must be reported to the local game warden with the

Walk-Overs
243 5th Avenue
Pittsburgh
Pennsylvania

Appliances Fixtures
Repairing Wiring

Steele Electric Shop
Hilland 0845
129 So. Highland Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Steiner & Voegely Hardware Co.
The Tool Shop of Pittsburgh

Hardware, Cutlery
Paint, Radio
Good Luck Ranges
Gas Heating Stoves

230-234 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Atlantic 2062

John M. Roberts & Son Co.

"Pittsburgh's Newest and Largest Jewelry Store"

429-431 Wood St. at Diamond St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOFFMANN LUMBER CO
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

necessity, be used until such time as permanent buildings can be erected.

Enrollment Increased
A chapter of the report is devoted to the things that have been accomplished by the present system, the achievements of which are notable. Since 1919 the number of people enrolled in the schools has increased from less than 700,000 to more than 1,100,000.

The report declares that: "The student will scan the pages of history long before he will read of an adventure in human enlightenment more bold than that which has been undertaken in the Oriental setting through this system an effort has been made to give a common language to more than 10,000,000 of people divided by the barriers of dialect into numerous non-communicating groups. Through this system teachers have sought to bring to the Orient the products of modern scientific thought. Through this system both American and Filipino educational leaders have hoped to prepare a whole people for self-government and for bearing the responsibilities of effective citizenship."

SUNSET STORIES

Baby Maud's Monkey

BREAKFAST was a very noisy meal. Mabel, Archie, and Lucy were almost too excited to eat, and even Baby Maud was affected by glee, although she had no idea what they were glad about. Baby Maud was only two years old and letters from Daddy meant nothing at all to her. With the others it was different. They were old enough to know that Daddy went to sea, and they could read his letters when they came, and—well, one had come that very morning.

The news it brought was positively wonderful. Daddy had actually bought a little monkey for Baby Maud, and was bringing it home with him—now! Baby Maud was far too little to understand, but the others were not, and they could just think and talk of nothing else. A suitable name would have to be found for the new arrival, also a house, for even a monkey must have a house to live in. Hours and hours were spent on naming plans, most of which were not a bit of use, and as soon as Uncle Dick poked his head round the door, he was pounced upon and invited to solve the problem.

"Why not call him Jacko?" he suggested.

"Oh, no. Jacko," said Lucy, "every monkey gets called Jacko!" "So it does," agreed Uncle Dick, "so it does! Then let me see—"

"Oh, never mind about the name," cried Mabel, "it's the house that really matters."

"Yes," remarked her brother, "it's the house that really matters."

"O-o-o-oh!" said Uncle Dick.

"You see," continued Mabel, "you can live without a name, but you

can't live without a house—you simply can't!"

"Him! There's something in that!" said Uncle Dick. "I suppose you're going to build this house yourselves!" "Rather!" chorused the children all together. "And where do you propose to put it?" "That's just what we don't know. We thought perhaps you could advise us."

Uncle Dick remained silent for a moment, then he asked:

"Shall we build him a house in the garden? Or build him a house in the house? He could make his home with the hedge-hens. Only Pricky would prickle him so!"

"Or would he prefer Rover's kennel?" It's distractingly puzzling to know."

"That's not advising us," said Mabel. "It's only asking foolish questions."

"Oh, he's such a tease!" said Lucy to her doll. "He's such a tease!"

A few days later Daddy's ship came home from sea, and Daddy himself was the first to notice the new addition. "The monkey," he said, "the monkey!" they all exclaimed at once, and could scarcely wait while it was carried into the house. But Daddy insisted on Baby Maud opening it herself.

At last it was open, and there, almost hidden in straw and shavings, was the loveliest, fluffiest little monkey in the world; only it wasn't the kind that climbs trees, eats and chatters—it was just a baby's woolly bootie.

The monkey was a terrible tease, but Daddy's the biggest tease of all—the very biggest!"

But Baby Maud didn't think so, as she toddled away with her treasure in her arms.

The Library

Book Nooks for Elementary Schools

San Antonio, Texas
Special Correspondence

ALTHOUGH all cities have their public libraries and nearly all high schools have libraries suited to the needs of junior and senior high school students, these have not settled the problem of the proper distribution of the right kind of books to pupils in the elementary schools. This problem is being met with success in the San Antonio schools under the supervision of Miss Elma Neal, director of elementary education. This is done through a collection known as a book nook in every room in each elementary school of the city, more than 400 in all, the board of education having appropriated \$15,000 for that purpose in the last three years.

"A book nook is not a library," says Miss Neal. "It is just a collection of books particularly suited to the age and development of the pupils it supplies. The book nook may occupy all sorts of incongruous places—a few shelves placed in an alcove, a hitherto unused corner, or it may crowd up in a neighborhood fashion with desks and chairs of the little pupils. But regardless of where it is, its service and pleasure are very real. There is a reading table with a vase of bright-colored flowers,

and little chairs just suited to the size of the pupils who occupy them.

Free Periods of Free Reading

"Beyond the table are the volumes that lead into the land of adventure, into history, folklore, and ever so many other realms, including nursery rhymes and Mother Goose for beginners. And once every day each child in the public schools has a free period which may be spent in reading just the book he likes in the book nook."

The children are also encouraged to bring their own books to school, and these are circulated among them, the individual teachers seeing that only the best types of reading matter are placed at the disposal of the pupils. Standard children's magazines

are also provided and the children are encouraged to read them.

Training for Leisure Hours

"One of the main objects of this work," Miss Neal says, "is to train the children for their leisure time. If they know what good reading is, and have acquired a taste for it, they will never be at a loss over what to do with their free time. In fact, I believe that if you want to Americanize the boy or girl, there is no better way than by the common body of literature of the country."

Miss Neal has appeared before a number of Parent-Teacher Associations to explain the operation of the book nooks, for she believes that there is no better way for the associations to invest their money than in buying good books for the use of children in the elementary schools.

Business College Lists 20 States

Boston University Day Division Enrolls Students From Eight Nations

Eight nations in addition to 26 American states are represented this year in the enrollment of the Boston University college of business administration, which has three students taking the business course. Japan has two, Australia, Korea, and Germany have one representative each.

Massachusetts leads with a total of 568 students, followed by Maine with 62 and Connecticut, 43; New Hampshire, 40; Rhode Island, 27; New York, 24; and Vermont, 20. There are three students from California, three from Pennsylvania, and two from New Jersey, Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin each have one representative.

These figures exclude students from other departments taking special courses at the College of Business Administration and also all evening division students.

PARK PLOTS ADVISED NEAR STATLER SITE

No opposition was advanced to the conversion into parks of two small plots of land at Church Street and Columbus Avenue, Park Square, beside the new Statler Hotel site, at a hearing before the Boston street commissioners yesterday. A third smaller plot of land, bounded by Church Street, Stuart Street, and Greenville Place, came under discussion and John E. Devine, attorney for John E. Gaskin, part owner of the plot, advocated that it be used for enlarging buildings on adjacent lots.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company is erecting a new 15-story building on a nearby lot, and if the adjacent land is not converted into a park, would probably utilize some of it as a building site. Decision in the matter was reserved, and will be announced next week.

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FRENCH FRANC LOSES CASTE

Continued Fall of Currency Focuses Attention on Financial Status

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 23—While gratification is expressed in British financial circles over the favorable achievements of the French franc, for the associations to invest their money in buying good books for the use of children in the elementary schools.

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One of the main objects of this work," Miss Neal says, "is to train the children for their leisure time. If they know what good reading is, and have acquired a taste for it, they will never be at a loss over what to do with their free time. In fact, I believe that if

RADIO

NOVEL LEAD-IN GOES THROUGH WINDOWPANE

No Holes Need Be Made Since Capacity Effect Permits Radio Wave Entrance

One of the problems of radio is the satisfactory entrance of the lead-in into the house without the defacement of the property. Don C. Wallace in the accompanying article gives a very good solution of this problem, which will probably work out in most cases better than the customary lead-in.

Almost everyone objects to making a hole in the house for the lead-in from his antenna. The main objection to putting up an antenna in many cases is just that there is no appropriate way to make a connection from the antenna lead-in to the set.

The method of boring a hole in the window sill is rather hard on the window sill. The method of putting a window strip under the window leaves a small space through which the cold air will let in the cold of the winter time. In addition the window strip is decidedly subject to moisture and the heat of the inside of the house will melt the snow on the strip and tend to partially ground the antenna. If metal weather strips, metal window frames, brick walls, metal lath, stucco, or other partial conductors are found in the vicinity more trouble may result.

To meet just such an emergency, the lead-in pictured above as just been developed by the writer. The performance is every bit as good as running the wire direct through the window. No holes are necessary when using this method, and no insulating tube. Nothing is disfigured, and the lead-in may be removed at any time without marring any part of the house. The system is a great boon to those who rent houses, apartments, or who have difficulty in convincing the head of the household that the radio is important enough to warrant a nice hole or other device to take the right sort of lead-in.

The lead-in has several other advantages: The insulation is of the best heat, since glass is very good insulating material. The capacity effect in relation to the rest of the house is very slight, as the window frame, plus the several inches of glass, is all free and in the clear. The lead-in actually does not come into the house itself, but goes through the window by capacity effect. The dielectric constant of glass is very satisfactory, and consequently the metal (preferably thin copper) plates on each side of the window need only be about 6 inches square.

Four copper sheets are necessary. Flexible wire is soldered to the center of each plate shown. The plates are then painted, one at a time, with colloid which is used to attach them to the windowpane. This solution dries very rapidly, has a good adhesive effect, is an insulator itself, and can be dissolved at a later date with acetone if desired. When the four metal plates have been put up as shown, the storm window will be free, and can be opened or closed as desired. The effectiveness of the antenna will be unaffected in most types of receivers generally used, the capacity effect, to ground near the receiving set will have been reduced, and the chances are that the overall efficiency of the antenna will have increased materially.

The housewife will probably be quite pleased at the thought that the window is not drilled and that the window frame is intact, and best of all the lead-in set will work as well, if not better, than ever before. Radio frequency is unhampered by the insertion of sizeable capacity; it passes by the capacity just as though it were a direct connection. That is the main reason for making a clear, clean-cut lead-in away from all possible sources of capacity by-pass to ground. The capacity through the window-panes is plenty in this case to pass the radio frequency signals without loss of volume, selectivity or distance.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Blossom Fisher, Los Angeles, Calif.

Eleanor D. Simon, New York.

Mrs. Victoria St. Clair Woods, Lewiston, Me.

Mrs. Minnie F. Hollick, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Finney, Salem, O.

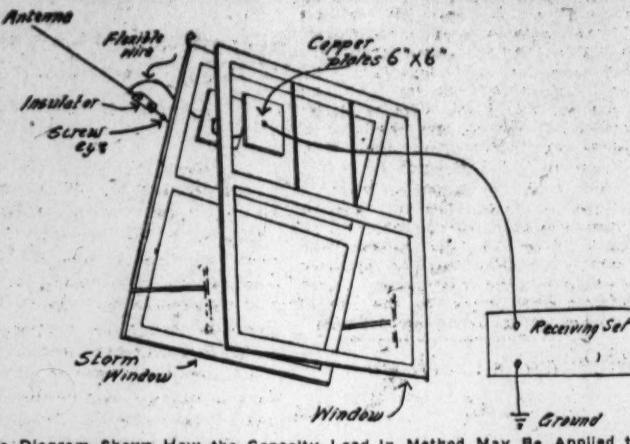
Kenyon's

Hardware and Paint Store

Open Friday, Saturday and Monday Evenings

1885 COLUMBUS AVENUE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Window Lead-In Details Show

This Diagram Shows How the Capacity Lead-In Method May Be Applied to a Home Where Storm Windows Are in Use. A Double or Series Capacity Effect Is Used Here.

Radio Programs**Evening Features**

FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4
GREENWICH TIME

(British program by courtesy of Radio Times)

5:15, Birmingham, Eng. (455 Meters)

5 p. m.—Concert by the city of Birminham Police Band.

5:30, Belfast, Ire. (455 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—English and French orchestral music.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Ottawa, Ont. (455 Meters)

8 p. m.—Chateau Laurier concert orchestra; Chateau Laurier dance orchestra.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—English and French orchestral music.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (455 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Special concert under direction of Augustus Bridle, musical director of the Toronto Star, directed by Colgate first tenor; E. Carmichael, second tenor; C. R. Price, first bass; Leon Moore, second bass; and the Toronto Star Orchestra.

WGB, New York City (455 Meters)

9:30 a. m.—"Talks with the Weatherman" by Greater Boston Federation of Churches; A. L. Gifford, Watson, and his orchestra.

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DEALINGS IN MOTOR STOCKS THE FEATURE

New York Stock Exchange
Business Coming From
All Sections

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Stock prices displayed a strong tone at the opening of today's market, with the motors again changing hands in large volume.

New 1925 high records were established on opening transactions by Seaboard Air Line, American Smelting, Loose Wiles Biscuit, U. S. Rubber and Montgomery Ward, the gains ranging from 1 to 5 points.

Initial gains of a point or more also were registered by General Motors, American Sugar Refining, Pan American Western, Marine preferred and Latham Steel.

Buyers' interest poured into the market from all sections of the country, with the demand stimulated by additional reports of expanding trade activities and rumors of increased and expanded dividends.

Hindson Motors scored 8 points to 138 before the end of the first half hour, and Dodge Brothers A and General Motors each moved up two points to new peak prices. Du Pont, International Combustion Engineering and Palace Auto Co. also broke through their previous 1925 maximum quotations, the gains ranging from 2 to nearly 5 points.

Buying interest again centered in the southern carriers. Atlantic Coast Line advancing more than 2 points to a record top at \$24½; Baldwin, American Can, Mack Trucks and Crucible Steel also were strong, but Chrysler dropped 1 point.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, French francs breaking more than 12 points to 4½ cents.

Buying Volume of Realizing

The market subsequently staggered under the influence of an enormous volume of realizing and selling. Hudson dropped from 138 to 135 with a spread of 4 points between the transaction at 134 and the next at 136.

Rapid Transit, Brooklyn, Manhattan Transit, Union Bag, Brooklyn Edison, United States Rubber and Loose-Wiles Biscuit were driven 2 to 3 under Monday's final figures.

Motors' initial rebound in Hudson and a jump in the cost of 8½ to 22 caused a resumption of buying of in apost. Loose-Wiles second preferred soared 15% to 145.

Call loans renewed at 5 per cent.

Bond Prices Rise

Rising prices and expanding activity marked bond trading in the bond market today. Investors report that a compromise was in sight between opposing factions in the St. Paul reorganization contest, promised further help for the road's junior bonds, most of which scaled material gains.

Moderate improvement also was reported by Cheesecake, the concern convertible by Chicago Great Northern and Chicago & Indiana stocks. In transit issues moved forward in response to the outcome of the municipal election which is expected to improve subway conditions.

Indications that increased consumption was absorbing the larger output of sugar, contributed to a brisk recovery in the sugar companies, in which South Porto Rico, Eastern Cuba, Warmer and Manati also participated.

Liberity Bonds were irregular, with the third 4½'s dropping to a new low level for the year.

LOOSE-WILE'S HEAD SEES NO REASON FOR STOCK'S RAPID RISE

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Loose-Wiles common stock, of which there are but 80,000 shares authorized and outstanding, ran up another 61 points on Monday to 139, an advance of about 50 points in a couple of weeks, and some 61 points above the low of the year.

President Hupp of the company said the stock did not know why the stock should be so high. "No dividend will be declared on the common stock this year," said Mr. Hupp, "and no mergers are in contemplation for us."

Loose-Wiles earnings are expected to run up in excess of a \$8 a share on the common this year. All dividend accumulations on first and second preferred have been completed. The common stock is now in line for distribution.

The common stock is believed to be controlled by members of the Loose family and others close to the company. There have been no changes in control from time to time and in some quarters gossip has had it that some of the big holding mergers would like to acquire Loose-Wiles Company, but this report, like others, has always been denied by officials of the corporation.

HIGHER OPERATIONS OF STEEL CONCERN

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 2 (Special Correspondent)—Important increases are being made in the operating schedules of leading units of iron and steel industry, bringing average operations here to an estimated rate of 84 per cent of normal rated capacity. This is an increase of at least 4 per cent and leading operators yet further establish a record.

The latest recent contribution to the increase has been made by the Carnegie Steel Company, which has boosted steel output 10 per cent to absolute capacity, followed by Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. The latter has increased from a level of 75 per cent to 80 per cent and an average at 85 per cent.

Republic Iron & Steel maintains 85 per cent schedules and Trumbull Steel and the Sharon Steel Hoop companies maintain capacity output.

On the 127 independent sheet and jobbing mills, 100 per cent of 14 of 18 steel units. Hot strip steel and tin plate and merchant bar production is also nearly full.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (Special)—Polaris is the day's cash prices for standard commercial products.

Nov. 4—*For Nov. 5
1925*

Wheat, No. 2 red..... 1.64½
No. 2 yellow..... .95½
Flour, white..... 7.40
Lard, prime..... 18.25
Pork, 100 lb...... 38.00
Beef, family..... 32.50
Sugar, gran..... 7.15
No. 2 Ph. Milk..... 22.25
Salt, 100 lb...... 6.75
Lead, 100 lb...... .65½
Tin..... 6.50
Copper, 100 lb...... 14.25
Rubber, rubber..... 14.25
Cotton, Mid Upds. Plts. 33.50
Print cloth..... .06½
Zinc, 100 lb...... 8.40

PAGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR

Car Company for the nine months this year increased 111 after federal tax charges, but before federal taxes, \$2,417,593 after federal taxes, \$1,111,751 after quarter's net to \$71,751 after est. the preceding quarter.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1925

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| Sales | High | Low | Net | Last |
|--------------------------|------|------|-----|------|
| 1,000 Abitha, 100 pf. | 68½ | 68½ | 100 | 68½ |
| 1,000 Adm. Corp. 100 pf. | 19½ | 19½ | 100 | 19½ |
| 200 Adv-Rtu. M. 100 pf. | 61 | 61 | 100 | 61 |
| 700 Ahumada, 9½ | 7½ | 7½ | 100 | 60½ |
| 700 Air Reduc., 100 pf. | 105½ | 105½ | 100 | 105½ |
| 250 Alcoa, 100 pf. | 107½ | 108½ | 100 | 107½ |
| 200 Alaska Res., 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 2,700 Allied Ch., 10½ | 105 | 105 | 100 | 105 |
| 1,000 Allis-Chal., 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 100 | 8½ |
| 1,000 Am. C. pf. | 105 | 105 | 100 | 105 |
| 2,600 Am. Air. 100 pf. | 108 | 108 | 100 | 108 |
| 1,000 Am. Ag. C. pf. | 72½ | 72½ | 100 | 72½ |
| 2,400 Am. Beet. S. 33½ | 32 | 32 | 100 | 32 |
| 4,000 Am. Bosch, 100 pf. | 34½ | 34½ | 100 | 34½ |
| 700 Am. Brake, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 2,200 Am. Br. Bus., 51 | 50½ | 51 | 100 | 50½ |
| 9,700 Am. Car., 26½ | 25½ | 26½ | 100 | 25½ |
| 500 Am. Chain A, 25½ | 24½ | 24½ | 100 | 24½ |
| 400 Am. Chisel, 45 | 45 | 45 | 100 | 45 |
| 400 Am. Chisel, 48 | 48 | 48 | 100 | 48 |
| 1,000 Am. Es., 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 3,300 Am.F&P, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 4,000 Am.Gas., 35½ | 34½ | 34½ | 100 | 34½ |
| 700 Am. Brake, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 2,000 Am. Bus., 51 | 50½ | 51 | 100 | 50½ |
| 700 Am. Car., 26½ | 25½ | 26½ | 100 | 25½ |
| 500 Am. Chain A, 25½ | 24½ | 24½ | 100 | 24½ |
| 2,600 Am. Chisel, 45 | 45 | 45 | 100 | 45 |
| 1,000 Am. Es., 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 3,300 Am.F&P, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 4,000 Am.Gas., 35½ | 34½ | 34½ | 100 | 34½ |
| 700 Am. Brake, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 2,000 Am. Bus., 51 | 50½ | 51 | 100 | 50½ |
| 700 Am. Car., 26½ | 25½ | 26½ | 100 | 25½ |
| 500 Am. Chain A, 25½ | 24½ | 24½ | 100 | 24½ |
| 2,600 Am. Chisel, 45 | 45 | 45 | 100 | 45 |
| 1,000 Am. Es., 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 3,300 Am.F&P, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 4,000 Am.Gas., 35½ | 34½ | 34½ | 100 | 34½ |
| 700 Am. Brake, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 2,000 Am. Bus., 51 | 50½ | 51 | 100 | 50½ |
| 700 Am. Car., 26½ | 25½ | 26½ | 100 | 25½ |
| 500 Am. Chain A, 25½ | 24½ | 24½ | 100 | 24½ |
| 2,600 Am. Chisel, 45 | 45 | 45 | 100 | 45 |
| 1,000 Am. Es., 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 3,300 Am.F&P, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 4,000 Am.Gas., 35½ | 34½ | 34½ | 100 | 34½ |
| 700 Am. Brake, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 2,000 Am. Bus., 51 | 50½ | 51 | 100 | 50½ |
| 700 Am. Car., 26½ | 25½ | 26½ | 100 | 25½ |
| 500 Am. Chain A, 25½ | 24½ | 24½ | 100 | 24½ |
| 2,600 Am. Chisel, 45 | 45 | 45 | 100 | 45 |
| 1,000 Am. Es., 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 3,300 Am.F&P, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 4,000 Am.Gas., 35½ | 34½ | 34½ | 100 | 34½ |
| 700 Am. Brake, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 2,000 Am. Bus., 51 | 50½ | 51 | 100 | 50½ |
| 700 Am. Car., 26½ | 25½ | 26½ | 100 | 25½ |
| 500 Am. Chain A, 25½ | 24½ | 24½ | 100 | 24½ |
| 2,600 Am. Chisel, 45 | 45 | 45 | 100 | 45 |
| 1,000 Am. Es., 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 3,300 Am.F&P, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 4,000 Am.Gas., 35½ | 34½ | 34½ | 100 | 34½ |
| 700 Am. Brake, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 2,000 Am. Bus., 51 | 50½ | 51 | 100 | 50½ |
| 700 Am. Car., 26½ | 25½ | 26½ | 100 | 25½ |
| 500 Am. Chain A, 25½ | 24½ | 24½ | 100 | 24½ |
| 2,600 Am. Chisel, 45 | 45 | 45 | 100 | 45 |
| 1,000 Am. Es., 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 3,300 Am.F&P, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 4,000 Am.Gas., 35½ | 34½ | 34½ | 100 | 34½ |
| 700 Am. Brake, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 2,000 Am. Bus., 51 | 50½ | 51 | 100 | 50½ |
| 700 Am. Car., 26½ | 25½ | 26½ | 100 | 25½ |
| 500 Am. Chain A, 25½ | 24½ | 24½ | 100 | 24½ |
| 2,600 Am. Chisel, 45 | 45 | 45 | 100 | 45 |
| 1,000 Am. Es., 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 3,300 Am.F&P, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 4,000 Am.Gas., 35½ | 34½ | 34½ | 100 | 34½ |
| 700 Am. Brake, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 2,000 Am. Bus., 51 | 50½ | 51 | 100 | 50½ |
| 700 Am. Car., 26½ | 25½ | 26½ | 100 | 25½ |
| 500 Am. Chain A, 25½ | 24½ | 24½ | 100 | 24½ |
| 2,600 Am. Chisel, 45 | 45 | 45 | 100 | 45 |
| 1,000 Am. Es., 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 3,300 Am.F&P, 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 100 | 12½ |
| 4,000 Am.Gas., 35½ | 34½ | 34½ | 100 | 34½ |
| 700 Am. Brake, 12½ | 12½ | | | |

PRINCETON VS. HARVARD NEXT

Soccer Teams to Battle in a League Contest on Saturday

PRINCETON N. Y. Nov 3 (Special)——Not long before Princeton University here in its annual football struggle, the Tiger soccer football players will take on the Crimson. A week later the Tigers meet their other traditional opponent, Yale University.

On Nov. 12, University of Pennsylvania will invade Princeton, and the close of the season will come with the game with Cornell University on Dec. 5 here.

Opening the first practice of the season with the largest squad of candidates which has ever turned out for soccer at Princeton, and with members of last year's championship freshman team with whom he will be on the varsity, left in the vicinity ahead by the graduation of the class of 1926, Coach Albert N. Nies had the material for a fairly successful team in entering the evenly matched Intercollegiate League contests of this season.

Princeton is well equipped, but rather light team in the race; but lack of weight is of no particular disadvantage to a team trained under Coach Nies, who emphasizes speed, using the short passing attack, in most cases. His strong backs, however, can be the key and rush type of play.

Seven Letter Men

Seven letter men from last year's team, which tied with Haverford for the runnerup position in the League, form the framework on which Coach Nies has built his aggregation for the present year. Two of them are A. McPherson '26, captain of the goal, and W. C. Barnouw '27, who filled the position at outside right last season, were chosen on the mythical All-Collegiate soccer eleven, at their respective positions. In addition to these two stars, two other towns of strength to the team, J. E. Packard, who played at inside left last season on the 1923 eleven, is this year making a noteworthy addition to the attacking strength of the Tiger combination, packard, who has shown a series of most accurate shots who ever played the game for the Orange and Black. This unusually fast and skillful player received his training in the game in South America, where he attended preparatory school.

Barnouw is also the product of foreign training, having played the game for some time in Europe, where he developed the speed and footwork which have distinguished his work at Princeton.

Besides Colebrook and Barnouw, the returned veterans include: Capt. G. W. Fisher '26, left fullback; C. D. James '27, right fullback; Russel Shearer '26, center halfback; J. D. McCabe '27, left halfback; F. W. Handy '26, inside left; and W. W. Jones '27, right halfback. Among the clever freshman players who will give the varsity men a battle for their positions, is D. M. McPherson '28, a halfback of unusual ability, who captained the first-year men last season. His speed and cleverness were a powerful factor in the freshman passing attack.

Fishes Is Captain

Capt. Gerald Fisher '26 at left fullback, will play an important part in whatever success the team may achieve, due both to his sterling work at defense, at which he has had two seasons of varsity experience, and to his ability to add to his own enthusiasm and determination. His running mate in the right fullback position, James is a defense man of decided ability, and the two should form a formidable obstacle to the scoring attempts of opposing attack men.

The midfield position will be well handled by the veterans Shearer at center halfback, and McCabe at left half, while the third halfback position will probably be held by W. M. Ward '28 and R. Willis '23 of proven ability on last year's freshman team, being frequently called into use in one or another of the halfback positions. The loss of E. G. Ladd '26, who last year filled the right halfback position, by graduation while it will undoubtedly be felt in the mid-field, will, however, provide an opportunity for these men to show their ability in varsity play, and they will be capably filled by one of the three.

The inside right and left positions will both be filled by experienced men. Handy, who will be used on the left, has had a year's experience at that position, having played there last year. He is likely to be substituted for inside right. While he was not used regularly at this position last year, nevertheless he frequently substituted for McCabe, who was last year used in the forward line, instead of on the defense.

Barnouw at Right Wing

With only one of last year's varsity swimmers returned, the outside right and left positions will offer some difficulty due to lack of seasoned material. Barnouw an attack man of exceptional ability will occupy the right wing. Barnouw, a graduate of New Hampshire, for the first time showed a quality of speed and clever passing that were distinctly out of the ordinary, and with this year of experience behind him should prove to be one of the principal factors in Princeton's success.

The two candidates for the remaining wing position, both from last year's undefeated freshmen, are J. K. Shaw '28 and H. S. Waters '28. Both men showed a good deal of promise last season, and with a little more experience offered should be able to accomplish the position left open by the graduation of R. G. Oliver '25.

It is at the center of the line that the team has suffered the greatest loss by graduation, and the loss of J. W. Cooper '25, captain and center-forward of last year's combination, the Orange and Black has suffered the loss of the man who was undoubtedly its outstanding player during the 1924-25 season. His defensive and attacking qualities, as a leader, as well as his speed and cleverness on the attack, were important factors in the Tiger's playing. L. C. Simons '28, who played the center-forward position for the freshman team last year, will probably be used to fill this position, and promises him to be an effective attack man last fall, and will undoubtedly do well at the center of the line.

The Tiger team has found itself somewhat handicapped by the lack of games which could be scheduled before the regular opening of the league season. These games are very important as a means of getting the team into shape for the close struggle which the league contests will offer this year.

The team has been working hard, gaining experience in varsity play for the men from last year's freshman team, and enable Coach Nies to observe his men in action, giving him a better idea of their true ability.

NINETEEN SPECIAL TRAINS Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (Special)——Nineteen special trains have been ordered to take spectators from this city to Champaign, Ill., and return after the completion of the football battle between University of Chicago and University of Illinois. The Illinois team will be in the Union Station, and will have 14 cars each and will have a combined capacity of 14,000, it is stated by J. J. Lamigan, general passenger agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, who tract at Southern Pines this winter, to enter business.

SURREY CRICKETER HEADS THE BOWLING AVENUES

Just Who May Be Titled "the" Bowler of the Year Must Remain Matter of Opinion—Parker, Tate and Macaulay High in List

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 23.—For the first time since the threads of serious cricket were picked up after the war, Yorkshire fails to provide the leader in the final list of bowling averages, that honor falling to the team year to year through one of its amateur players, J. H. Lockton. Cricket critics, however, are notoriously illusory, and one has to travel a little way down the appended list before coming to the names of the three men who may justly be termed "the bowlers of the year."

Exactly who is "the" bowler of the arduous campaign recently concluded must remain a matter of opinion; but, certainly one of the three following players, viz: C. W. L. Parker, G. H. Gloucester, M. W. Tate, Sussex, or G. Macaulay.

Parker is a man whose fame came late upon him. Between 1905, when he made his debut, and the bursting of the war, the clouds over England he did not justify his early hopes, and his hopes of his cricketing future. In 1920 he showed much improved form, and took sixth position in the final averages. His continued prowess received recognition in the following year, when he was selected for the Australian team.

The influence of Macaulay, again, was up in the list, goes a long way towards explaining how Yorkshire came to gain its fourth consecutive success in the county championship. By assiduous practice and application, Macaulay had steadily improved in the art of bowling, and his influence on the team for the test matches in 1926 is a foregone conclusion. Had he been in Australia, to support Tate, the result of the last series might have been very different. Last year he was third in the final averages, being third in 1923, and it is presumed that the fact that he is regarded as "temperamental" was primarily responsible for his not going out to the Antipodes with the Marylebone Club.

In 1925, Macaulay has bowled better, probably, than ever before, and as he is not new to international cricket—he visited South Africa in 1923-24—is confidently expected to do great things in England next summer.

The list (confined to players with an average below 25):

Player and team

J. H. Lockton, Surrey

S. G. Kent, Kent

Frank Sibley, Lancashire

M. W. Tate, Sussex

William Bestwick, Derbyshire

Richard Tyldesley, Lancashire

Harold Morris, Yorkshire

Harold Storer, Derbyshire

P. Haweck, Leicestershire

G. S. Marshall, Kent

C. F. Root, Worcestershire

F. G. French, Kent

F. R. Glynn, Glamorganshire

T. L. Richmond, Nottinghamshire

A. E. Thomas, Northamptonshire

E. C. Clarke, Northamptonshire

Roy Kilner, Yorkshire

G. M. Rutter, Yorkshire

D. Durston, Middlesex

H. Larwood, Nottinghamshire

A. Asa, Waddington, Yorkshire

R. J. O. Moore, Nottinghamshire

W. W. Jones, Northamptonshire

W. E. Astill, Leicestershire

G. H. Dennett, Gloucestershire

W. G. Sibley, Surrey

R. H. Parkin, Lancashire

H. J. Bettington, Free Foresters

L. G. Eastman, Essex

Arthur Morton, Derbyshire

J. D. McCabe, Nottinghamshire

F. W. Handy '26, inside left

and A. Macaulay, Lancashire

J. C. Clay, Glamorganshire

F. R. Browne, Sussex

G. O. Allen, Middlesex

G. E. George, Yorkshire

H. W. Horne, Lancashire

H. O. Rogers, Worcester

Frederick Barrett, Middx

E. A. Macaulay, Lancashire

J. E. Packard, Leicestershire

and W. W. Jones, Northamptonshire

and W. E. Astill, Leicestershire

and G. H. Gloucester, Lancashire

and G. H. Gloucester, Lancashire

and G. H. Gloucester, Lancashire

and G. H. Gloucester, Lancashire

and G. H. Gloucester, Lancashire

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PERSONAL SERVICE

ASK me to do the things you want done here which you cannot attend to personally, housework, errands, shopping, your children, A. W. NIETMANN, 824 Traction Ave., Los Angeles.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HIGHWAY IS CHOSEN

TOLEDO, Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence) — The Benjamin Franklin Highway is the name selected for the proposed transcontinental highway through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which would pass through Findlay, a few miles south of Toledo, at a meeting of executives of the association in charge of promotion work at Findlay. Ralph D. Colp of this city is president of the Benjamin Franklin Highway Association.

James L. Barnes, Logansport, Ind.; John C. Fisher, Ebensburg, Pa., and John H. Williamson, Findlay, were named members of a committee to go to Washington in the interests of obtaining federal aid on the road.

OIL LAND DECISION

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence) — The Supreme Court of Texas has decided that when the lessor of land for oil and gas, or subsequently the executors of the lease but prior to the development of the land and the production of oil or gas under the lease, sells a portion or portions of the land to others, and oil or gas are thereafter produced under the leased premises, the royalties therefrom belong to the owner of the particular tract upon which the well is located, and he owner or owners of other portions of the leased premises have no interest therein.

HUDSON MOTOR OUTPUT LOWER

DETROIT, Nov. 4—Hudson Motor Car Company, approximately 25,000 cars in October, compares with 26,000 in September. It will start November on the other schedule of 16,000 a day, but will probably take some time to get back up, as seasonal movements occur.

WANTED—A Miss as cook, housekeeper, maid; best of references. P. O. Box 61, Center Conway, N. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

OFFICE MANAGER, executive ability, 15 years business experience, office management, general credits, desire close connection with high grade company.

WANTED—Temporary experienced woman to assist in management of infant and adult with meals. Call Haymeyer 4644.

WANTED—TEACHERS' chairs for Sunday School, Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooks Ave., Marcy St., Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

REPRESENTATIVE to call on leading markets in the east wanted. LAURIN-SEN, 85 Andrew St., Lynn, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

N. Y. C.—Wanted, girl to help with light housework, exchange for room and board. Box 2-Z, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Housekeeper to do general work for family, housewife, 15 to 20 miles from Boston. Address Box 161, Holliston, Mass., giving age, experience and wages.

WANTED—Temporary experienced woman to assist in management of infant and adult with meals. Call Haymeyer 4644.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CLERICAL WORK, stenographer, all day or part time. Box B-205, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ENTERTAINMENT nurse, governess, qualified kindergarten teacher, etc., all opportunities to serve; fond of children 2 years old. Personal references; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Box 117, Miss B. G. Perry Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

GOVERNESS to child 5 years or older; or traveling companion to grown girl or boy, aged 16 to 20. Box 2-Z, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED WOMAN as companion, willing to travel, light housework. Box H-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—A Miss as cook, housekeeper, maid; best of references. P. O. Box 61, Center Conway, N. H.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY recently arrived from England, seeking position as maid, housekeeper, meeting people, food of English; refined, intelligent, capable and discreet. Box 2-Z, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—By capable, refined woman, position as housekeeper or companion; experienced in light housework. Box H-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—A Miss as cook, housekeeper, maid; best of references. P. O. Box 61, Center Conway, N. H.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear; then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

While much to praise in the ideas which presided over the peacemaking six years ago, there was a recrudescence of the sentiment of nationality that called for the corrective that apparently Europe is now applying. It is unnecessary to inquire too closely into the defects of the pacts and treaties which are being concluded between France and Germany and England and Belgium and also between France, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, with Italy, in its turn, coming into the European concert: their virtue and their value as pacifying and unifying agents are apparent.

We see the same process in eastern Europe. Only Russia is to some extent still an outlaw: only Russia is hesitating between two conceptions and is asking whether its future is European or Asiatic. But even Russia is improving its relations with Poland and with Germany, and is seeking an arrangement with France. It may well be that within a short span of months Russia will definitely link itself up again to the Continent of Europe.

There are diplomatic observers who have some doubts as to the ultimate results of the system of regional pacts which has been promoted with the approval of the League of Nations. They are not satisfied that the system will remain solid in a crisis. They ask whether Europe will not again split asunder into rival camps. It is easy to understand this criticism and one must make an exceedingly important reservation respecting the European pacts: it is that unless they denote or promote a change of heart, they may in themselves prove to be worthless. But they do tend toward a change of heart, and it is there, rather than in the written documents, that the promise of the future lies.

Pacts and protocols and covenants must, if they are to be enduring, be the embodiment of universal good will. They must not be artificial elaborations of diplomacy. They must be living forces, expressive of living desires and living determinations. If they correspond to this definition, they will be efficacious. If they do not, or cannot be made to correspond to such a definition, they are hardly worth while.

It is not because they enable this or that statesman to claim a personal triumph; it is not because they suit this or that national purpose, that they are to be welcomed; it is because they are a token and a portent of kindlier feelings and wiser resolutions of the peoples today and tomorrow.

How far do the treaties stand the test which should thus be applied to them? There is unquestionably much in Europe which indicates that they are to be treated as the most admirable contribution to peace that could possibly be expected at this time, and that as the years go on they will be consolidated by a continuous improvement in the relations of the European peoples.

Fifty years ago Victor Hugo wrote in his ardent language: "In the twentieth century there will be an extraordinary nation. It will be illustrious, rich, intelligent, peaceful, cordial to the rest of humanity. It will be astonished at the glory of conic projectiles and will have difficulty in seeing any difference between militarism and butchery. A battle between Italians and Germans, between English and Russians, between Prussians and French, will appear to it as a battle between Picards and Burgundians would appear to us. It will regard the field of Sadowa as we regard the arena of Seville."

He paints a glowing picture of France, which will then be simply part of Europe. "It will be called Europe in the twentieth century and in the following centuries, still more transfigured, it will be called Humanity. Humanity, the final nation, can at present be foreseen by thinkers but we are now assisting in the formation of Europe." Is this prophetic vision of the United States of Europe to be fulfilled in the twentieth century? It might be hazardous to answer in the affirmative, but there abound signs that the old feuds are being abolished, that the old boundaries, economic and national, are being leveled down and made less impassable. At any rate, it is the ideal toward which all men of faith and courage are striving.

The United States of America exist, and although they cannot, owing to differing circumstances, furnish altogether the model for the Old World, their title is one which may well be adopted as foreshadowing the future United States of Europe.

A true case of bitter bit, with variations, has been published in Swiss papers under the heading, "Sleepy Hollow." The story comes from the village of Suh, in the canton of Argovie, and concerns an inspector of schools, an elderly teacher, and a caretaker. The inspector, it seems, visited the village school and found the teacher asleep at his desk, the children having to all appearances taken the opportunity to slip out unnoticed. The inspector decided to stay until the teacher awoke, but unfortunately for his plans went to sleep himself while waiting. When the teacher awoke and took in the situation, he quietly left the school building. The caretaker came along in due course and without looking into the room locked the door. Not long after he heard a terrific pounding, etc., and armful himself he carefully opened the door—to find himself confronted with the inspector. Just what the dénouement was is not recorded.

Proponents of the theory that prices of staple farm crops are largely regulated by an increase or decrease in the supply of gold, and adherents to the older school of economists, who held that prices were determined by the law of supply and demand, as expressed in terms of an equation between commodities and the standard of value, must both be puzzled by the peculiar behavior of prices of some im-

Curiosities of Changing Prices

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The United States of Europe

tant farm products. A year ago, corn, the great basic food for raising hogs and fattening cattle, was selling for twenty-five cents per bushel above the present price. At that time the price of pork was about twenty-five per cent lower than it is today. While the cost of feed has gone down, the price of meat produced from it has gone up. According to the "supply and demand" theory, meat prices should have declined. That they have, instead, advanced, shows that there must be other hidden forces or conditions that operate to control or influence prices.

Whatever these forces may be, it cannot be claimed that any substantial change in the quantity of gold in America is one of them. The total amount of gold in the United States Treasury and in private vaults is practically the same as that of a year ago. Clearly, it is not the supply of gold that has put down the price of corn, and increased the price of meat manufactured from it. If, as claimed by the pork-producing interests, the wide variance between corn and meat prices is due to an undersupply of hogs, that fact disposes of the gold-standard quantitative theory as a factor in the present situation. Nor is the explanation from the farmers' standpoint more satisfactory, as it leaves unanswered the question: "Why, with a great abundance of corn for feeding, should there be such a scarcity of the animals to which it is fed?"

Another peculiar price situation is that of butter, which is now quoted at from twelve to fifteen cents per pound above the price of a year ago. The statement of the dairy interests, to the effect that this is due to a marked decline in production, does not explain why, with advancing prices, butter makers have not increased their output. It is not claimed that there is any real scarcity of milk, or at least not such a decreased supply as to account for a falling off in butter production that has forced the price up to a point 33 per cent above last year's figures. Can it be possible that the farmers are beginning to adopt the methods of great industrial combinations, and, by limiting production, advancing prices to what they regard as a satisfactory return for their labor and invested capital?

It was a brave sentiment to which Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts gave voice the other day in Fall River at the layman's banquet of the Massachusetts Baptist convention, when he declared that he was firmly convinced that he would rather his boy had a knowledge of the Bible than a college education. He made this statement in the course of an address in which he urged that the influence of the church was never more needed than today. Governor Fuller is not the only American of eminence who has expressed similar views, and every such public admission strengthens the spiritual life of the Nation. Daniel Webster, for instance, declared in his Bunker Hill Monument speech: "The Bible is a book of faith, and a book of doctrine, and a book of morals, and a book of religion, of special revelation from God; but it is also a book which teaches man his own individual responsibility, his own dignity, and his equality with his fellow man."

Any comprehensive survey of popular sentiment in the United States at the moment must afford convincing proof that the World Court issue, if it may thus be referred to, has been divested of its last shred of political partisanship. Mature consideration, free discussion, a sincere desire to hold

surely to whatever promises the establishment of peaceful arbitral processes in the settlement of international problems may offer, and a willingness to assume new and clearly defined responsibilities, have cemented and solidified public opinion to a degree which now seems to assure formal adoption by the United States Senate of the pending resolution pledging adhesion to the international tribunal.

An unbiased and illuminating forecast of the probable result of the deciding vote, which now seems likely to be recorded in January next, published recently in the news columns of the Monitor, indicates the adoption of the so-called Swanson resolution with only sixteen dissenting votes. A total of thirty-three, or one more than one-third of the voting strength of the Senate, would be required to defeat the resolution. The matter, as has been explained, has been made a special order in the upper house of Congress for December 17. But opportunity will be afforded for the fullest and freest discussion. No effort will be made to take advantage of what now appears to be the overwhelming strength of the majority, made up of Democrats and Republicans alike. A preliminary poll indicates that only four Democrats in the Senate, and one Farmer-Labor member, will vote against the resolution. The eleven additional negative votes, if the forecast is correct, will come from those counted among the Republicans. They will be cast, it is said, by Borah, Idaho; Pepper, Pennsylvania; Moses, New Hampshire; Wadsworth, New York; La Follette, Wisconsin; Brookhart, Iowa; Johnson, California; Reed, Pennsylvania; Norris, Nebraska; Norbeck, South Dakota, and Howell, Nebraska.

It is true, no doubt, that all these dissenters, of whatever political faction or faith, if they persist in their declared attitude, will express their individual personal preferences rather than that of the people of the states which they have been chosen to represent. Those who are classed as Republicans will ally themselves in opposition to a public policy iterated and reiterated by their own national conventions and endorsed by their own national administrations. President Coolidge, in his forthcoming message to Congress, will, it is authoritatively stated, advise early affirmative action upon the program outlined. Those close to the President declare that he has become more thoroughly convinced than ever before that it is the duty of the United States to participate fully in the activities of the court.

But there remains the by no means remote possibility that some of the sixteen senators who are not counted among the more violent opponents of the World Court plan will, in the end, align themselves with its supporters. There

remains, apparently, not the slightest probability of their being able to prevent an overwhelming affirmative vote. There is no mistaking the sentiment of the great majority of the people of the United States, as well as that of the people of the states which the senators themselves represent. Mr. Borah, of course, is expected to continue his consistent opposition until the very last. He has burned far too many bridges behind him to make a retreat possible.

If The Christian Science Monitor were a distinctly Massachusetts paper, instead of an international paper published in Boston, we should be inclined to apologize for Congressman Treadway. It is rather mortifying to find a Massachusetts Representative setting up the proposition that the national Government should abandon Alaska,

scrap the Government railroad which has been built there, discontinue work on the Richardson highway and leave the Territory to the Eskimos and the polar bears. That policy of scuttle will hardly appeal to the country, or the Congress of which Mr. Treadway is a member.

It is not true that Alaska is unfit for white habitation. Its climate is no more trying than that of Sweden or Norway—seats of an ancient and thriving civilization. Out of the exhaustion of the deposits of gold and the departure of the floating population which always attends a gold rush has come a certain reaction, and a check to the growth of the Territory. But the natural resources are still there, and a sounder and more enduring industrial edifice will be reared on the ruins of the bonanza camps.

Not abandonment, but economic development is necessary. The scrapping of useless officials rather than the railroad, the concentration of governmental authority under a single Cabinet officer instead of its diffusion under nine as at present, are the policies which should be pressed upon the coming Congress.

Mr. Scott Bone, until recently the highly efficient Governor of Alaska, said in an exclusive interview in the Monitor:

Alaska is habitable land. Under heavy handicaps it has become a land of homes and schools and children. Its 30,000 white people represent as fine a type of Americans as can be found in the Union. It can easily sustain a population of 1,000,000 out of the products of its soil and waters. The late Dr. Alfred Brooks, famous geologist, who spent years in exploring the vast domain, put his estimate as high as 10,000,000. Wealth in excess of \$1,000,000,000 has been produced by Alaska. Instead of doing less for that rich country Congress should be doing more, not doing it in an intelligent, constructive way. The affairs of Alaska in one department under such an administration as Herbert Hoover and order will be brought out of chaos and pessimism disappear. Then will Alaska surely become self-supporting and make swift progress toward statehood.

This is the way in which the problem of Alaska should be approached.

Random Ramblings

Another inner sarcophagus in the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen has been opened, revealing the presence inside of another inner sarcophagus. This begins to look like an April Fool joke.

The Baldwin family of England are secured to the political fortunes of their country with anchors fore and aft. While the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, as the leader of the Conservative Party, is gallantly steering the Ship of State in one direction, his son, Oliver, is as gallantly and valuably encouraging the Socialists to try to send it in the other. The Prime Minister went to his party meeting at Brighton and won a great personal tribute; Oliver spoke in a debate before the Cambridge University Union and helped to quash a motion of confidence in his father's cabinet by a vote of 303 to 220. Number 10 Downing Street, the official residence of the Prime Ministers, is so divided against itself it has to stand for everything. When the young man returned from the Near East, after the harrowing experiences described in his recent book, "Six Prisons and Two Revolutions," he gave an interview to an English paper that must have made the walls of the staid old mansion close their ears. The opposition of political views between father and son, in fact, is so complete as to seem almost predestined, for in what other family could speeches be so profitably tried out at home?

The United States seems to have a habit of walking straight along the path into more and more engaging foreign entanglements, while all the time trying to walk in the opposite direction. Of all parts of the world in which it has not been to be interested, Africa, surely, is the principal. For more than 100 years now, it has been trying to limit its connection with Liberia, on the west coast, to what can only be described as a disinterested interest. It used Africa first of all to get itself out of a quandary ever since. In the early 1800's the American Navy apprehended a large party of slaves being smuggled in violation of the Constitution; but when the navy got them it had nothing to do with them. Finally they were taken to what is now Liberia and helped to establish a colony there growing with the immigration of freed slaves. Next, in 1844, to solve the quandary of what the country's relations with the colony were, and being faced with a diplomatic but unequivocal question by Great Britain, it helped the Liberians to form a republic, which, on account of the feeling in the south, America, alone among the great powers, could not recognize until some twenty years afterward.

Liberia's foreign relations became so complicated in 1908 that she sent a commission to the United States virtually asking the country to make her a protectorate; a request which was hastily declined. America did, however, send over a commission to adjust her debts, drawing up a draft treaty among the powers, which the Senate in panic rejected. A "gentlemen's agreement" was then reached, by which Liberia's independence would be safeguarded without special watchfulness by the United States; and now that this satisfactory situation has been reached, it is in a fair way to be upset by the \$100,000,000 rubber concession granted by Liberia to the Firestone Rubber and Tire Company which will greatly overshadow the interest of any other nations in Liberian affairs. With two ship lines now operating between New York and Liberia, moreover, and with the prospect of a fleet of rubber ships needing markets in Africa to which to carry cargoes in order to make a profit on their way back there for more rubber, American diplomacy becomes interested in the "open door" in all African centers of population where the output of American man-power can be unloaded. It is a case of open diplomacy perversely arrived at!

"Ice cream," said a speaker at the recent convention of the Ice Cream Makers' Association in Detroit, "is always better when allowed to stand for a couple of days after being made." How, we wonder, did anybody ever find that out?

The magazine *Time*, in a review of Prof. Arthur W. Ryder's translation of the *Panchatantra*, says: "The tales are of beasts, but meant for men." This undoubtedly explains the unsympathetic treatment our copy got from the dog.

Mme. Pavlova, who ought to know, has been quoted in London as objecting to the modern dances, saying that the foxtrot does not compare in beauty with the gavotte, the schottische or the minuet. Too true, we fear, but also too late.

Ode to a squirrel with an appetite:

One's admiration of your finished paunch
As back you rear on agile haunch,
Is turned contrition by the look you launch.

Women—Then and Now

What were women's aspirations in the day of great-grandmother? What did women think about and plan, as they sat "urely in high-waisted frocks and pantaloons, putting those tiny stitches in their samplers, or covering bricks for pin cushions, as the American Girl's Book of 1831 so graphically instructs?

Alas! Nothing remains to let us know, other than here and there a bit of faded work in a cluster of penwipers, strung like beads, a riddle flower, serving both as a "handsome ornament for the center table and amusement to visitors," or a thistle needlebook.

Aspirations for women were not the order of the day nor did they feature beyond the sewing circle. Doors were closed to the world of adventuring outside the limit of women's proscribed activities. Home was spelled with capitals, and like the nursery rhyme, the women

was a gentle life, sheltered, but who can conceive of it now?

Today, women have long outgrown the sampler mode of destiny, and the persistence with which great-grandmother did her fine work lives on in a bigger way in her feminine descendants, for undoubtedly that ancient lady has passed on some of her articulate submerged desires, and all unwittingly exists again in women's present progress.

If she could have stepped lightly in her rustling silks into the recent Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries, in New York, would she not, perchance, have acknowledged the realization of a dream?

The place was like a garden, and the aisles were paths that led by little trellised enclosures hung with vines and flowers. In these enclosures were displayed of everything from jewelry to shoes. In the center of the big floor a wide stairway rose to a high stage—the terrace in the garden. Upon this stage a woman sang, the radio taking her golden notes to listeners far away.

Another, like some young nymph escaping from an enchanted woodland, danced with rhythmic abandon, quite different in its pattern from the mincing manners of the past. Then came the fashion show, a whisper of 100 years and breathed here one who pirouetted in modern hoop skirt, with all the charm great-grandmother must have had, for was she not taught correct positions of her hands and feet, and a languishing grace?

Never was an exposition so modern nor yet so mindful of the past. Everywhere was proof of woman's progress, and yet everywhere there was a remnant of the long ago. Woman's voice was a mere null. She no longer thinks of the shut-in life, but of that inner secret, success, which put forth its first faint cry in that other day when women's sphere was young.

Great-grandmother listening with wistful delight, hears her great-granddaughters using speech that is unfamiliar. It is not really alien to her ears, just part of the stream of growth flowing from her day to ours.

"Ent-usiasm has been my secret!" one cries. Another lays her ability to succeed to "adaptability and circumstances." "Perseverance and hard work" is the slogan proclaimed by many as the chief factors in their achievements. Others tell how business, a home and children may be combined, and there are those who speak of courage, idealism, and tenacity of purpose, and yet another who attributes her success to the application of the Golden Rule.

Great-grandmother, moving silently among her great-granddaughters in the garden of women's new world, is not aware of the great part she has played. Hers was a still life—a magic lantern slide. Today, woman lives as a film that moves.

And what of beauty specialists, instructors in training schools for those who wish to learn the art of managing tea-rooms, a teacher of jiu-jitsu, a specialist in wares from India, managing director of theaters, owners of shops that sell all varieties of merchandise—women's wear, books, first editions, old maps, and prints from the *Great Lady's Book*? No doubt this last might make her feel a little more at home at home.

But to women directors of town and country rental services, who make a specialty of finding homes for bachelors, one can see the good lady throwing up her hands! To an inventor of a pie-marker and trimmer, she might have the spirit of kinship, while marveling at a woman's prowess, and to a maker of dolls as well—for did not she contrive these last herself for her own children out of good stout muslin, with hand-painted faces?

She did, of course, take part in the heated discussions of women's "place," and faced the jazz movements of her time, but the many replicas there were of her parted hair and side-curly, must have nodded with a secret thrill to its advancing rhythm. Sympathy with the new was the hidden force of this great-grandmother.

Though she might be one who never called her husband as "Mister _____" and blush when he spoke to her, yet she was no soft and clinging vine. Under her gentle manner and modest coquetry was the force that ruled her home and children, and the quiet pride in the valiant daughter who stepped farther up the ladder of ambitious womanhood, that ladder which she scarcely suspected that she wished herself to climb.

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Never before have the traffic authorities of this city shown so much energy in devising and testing new ways and means of regulating the slowly but steadily increasing flow of vehicles and the movement of the pedestrians in Berlin. Scarcely a week passes without some new device being tried out. The very latest is a miniature lighthouse which has been erected at one of the most important corners in the West End as a warning signal for automobile drivers. It consists of a shaft bearing a lamp on the top, the light of which appears and disappears again at short intervals. At another crossing in the West End a machine is being tried out which has proved successful in New York; it carries a number of signal arms which may be operated by a policeman, who is thus relieved from regulating the traffic with his hands.

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